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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Original Letters *of* James Boswell *to* William Julius Mickle. *Never before published. (Communicated by Mr.* Sim.)—Concluded from p. 303.

For the Universal Magazine.

Sir, London, May 5, 1775.

YOUR preface to the translation of the Lusiad promises to be a valuable work of itself. I hope the book altogether will be of considerable advantage to you. Be assured that any service I can do it shall be cordially tried. I have been rambling into the west of England, which has exhausted a good part of my time. I must set out for Scotland on Wednesday the 17th, or Thursday the 18th, current. If, therefore, we are to meet in London, it must be some time next week, or early in the week after. I lodge at Mr. Goodwin's, Gerrard-street, Soho.

I am, dear Sir,
Your very humble servant,
James Boswell.

Dear Sir, Edinburgh, Sept. 26, 1775.

UPON receiving your last letter, I called on Mr. Creech, who promised to write to you, and I hope has done it. He told me that he had lost the subscription paper for your Lusiad. But that as there were not many names at it, there was no harm done; for he would undertake to sell double the number of copies subscribed for. In my opinion, it is lucky that you have not many subscribers here; because I agree with Dr. Johnson or Mr. Hoole, I am not sure which, that the subscription price is too low; so that, after having as many subscribers as will indemnify you of the first edition, I think the fewer the better, as you can raise the price to others. I must, however, beg that my name may appear in the list, as I shall be proud to be mentioned among the encouragers of such a work, though indeed I could do it little service.

And now, Sir, having had time, amidst a good deal of business and several avocations, to read your Lusiad, in such a manner as to form a judgment of its merit, I have great pleasure in sincerely thinking it a work which will give its readers high satisfaction, and establish your reputation in an eminent degree. I have a few remarks to send to you before a second edition comes out. But, in general, your versification is admirable, and the poem abounds throughout with excellence of various kinds. How much belongs to Camœns I do not know; but I can see that the same epick powers that filled his mind have been imparted to you.—There is a copiousness and choice of expression, particularly in the descriptive scenes, which struck me with wonder. Your notes, too, are valuable, and make me long to see your Preface. Be assured that I am not flattering: on the contrary, I study to be temperate in my praise. So that so far as my warmest approbation can be a reward, you have it. I wish you had been present while I was reading your Lusiad, to have witnessed how it affected me. I can have no doubt that the lovers of English literature will gratefully acknowledge their obligations to you for enriching it with this noble Portuguese plant. Fanshaw brought it home all withered and decayed. You let us have it in all its loftiness, luxuriance, and bloom. If you are really

desirous to have the names of Scottish literati prefixed, I shall get you some. I am pretty sure Mr. David Hume was in Creech's list.

I am glad you have a prospect of getting your tragedy on at Covent Garden. I shall heartily rejoice in every kind of success that you have. As we are both lovers of Mary Queen of Scots, I wish, when you are next in London, you would call at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, and see an historical picture of her, painted for me by our countryman Mr. Hamilton at Rome.

I am, with real truth,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant, &c.
JAMES BOSWELL.

DEAR SIR, Edinburgh, March 12, 1778.

IN consequence of your last letter, I applied to Sir John Dalrymple, who told me that he had heard nothing from Governor Johnstone about your sister. *But he promised to put her on the list of exchequer pensioners in two years.* I understand Sir John is gone to London.—You will, therefore, do well to get the Governor to speak to him. I preserve the certificate.

I shall be glad to see the second edition of your Lusiad with the instructive prefatory additions. I hope to be in London next week; and

I remain, dear Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JAMES BOSWELL.

DEAR SIR, London, Sept. 22, 1785

I SUPPOSED I should have had the pleasure of meeting you in London this year. As I am now setting out for Scotland, I write this to let you know that I have not neglected the commission you gave me, to procure for you authentic information concerning the alliance of Ramsay of Blackraig with Bruce of Clackmanan. I applied to Mr. Cumyng, secretary to the Antiquaries of Scotland, and keeper of the Records of the Lyon Court or Herald's Office, and he assures me there never was any such alliance. I suppose you have taken your notion from that most erroneous book, Douglas's Baronage of Scotland. I offer my compliments to Mrs. Mickle; and I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JAMES BOSWELL.

DEAR SIR, May 10, 1786.

MR. MALONE and I went to Oxford lately; and I was told you were gone to London. Since my return, I have received your obliging letter.

I am at present in a wavering state. I have our worthy friend Hoole's house; but I still remain at General Paoli's, in Portman-square. I long to meet you, and shall tell you what I know about our common ancestor, *Robert the Bruce.*

Your's, very sincerely,
JAMES BOSWELL.

LITERARY SKETCHES.

Sir,

THE following note on the state of the Spanish stage, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, will not fail to remind the reader of the *trunk-maker*, so well known for his interference with the affairs of the English stage at the same period. "There is in Madrid," says the Countess D'Aunoy, "a shoemaker who decides on the merit of every performance, and who hath gained such an absolute authority so to do, that when the poets have written their plays they go to him, and, as it were, sue for his approbation. They read to him their plays; the shoemaker, with grave looks, thereupon utters abundance of nonsense, which, nevertheless, the poor poet is obliged to put up with. After all, if he happens to be at the first acting of it, every body have their eyes upon the behaviour of this pitiful fellow. If he yawn, they yawn; if he laugh, so do they. In a word, sometimes he grows angry or weary, and then takes a little whistle and falls a whistling; at the same time you shall hear a hundred whistles, which make so shrill a noise, that it is enough to confound the heads of the spectators. By this time our poor poet is quite ruined; all his study and pains have

been at the mercy of a blockhead, according as he was in a good or bad humour."

Is what we term genius a natural and peculiar capacity for a determinate species of undertaking, or is it the mere result of strong powers accidentally concentrated?—On both sides of this question so much has been said, and so much more might be advanced, without the hope of any thing resembling logical conviction, that a few desultory ideas will probably be more acceptable than the formal and laboured essay. A mind, naturally great, views, it may be maintained, in its dawn, nature, manners, and the more bold and obvious effects of the passions. It forms a mass of ideas thrillingly original, and it labours to express them. Whether it shall do so through the mean of poetry or painting, remains for the occurrence of circumstance to ascertain. Letters are the more ready channel, inasmuch as no tardy elements interpose a discountenancing impediment. To painting various attainments are inevitably subordinate: letters (as far as regards the facility of communicating sensation or idea by written language) are open to the noviciate in science or art. Commensuration, perspective, the art of comparison, must be attained before a proficiency in painting can be acquired. To letters, therefore, the feelings of genius usually apply, unless accident bestow a predominant bias on the magic of the pencil.—Astronomy and the sublimer sciences, mechanics and the more useful, partake in the difficulties of communication with painting.

The universe lies open to the ardent gaze of youthful emulation. If the more ostensible objects (i. e. those which may be conveyed to the sympathetic mind through the conveyance of the canvas or the *Belles Lettres*) are set aside by the guiding hand of experienced and peculiar science, the mind concentrates on that particular and abstract point.—The correctness of these observations admitted, genius would appear the mere concentration of strong powers. But, if we refer the question to Dr. Gall, he will decide it in a different way. His system of *Craniognomy*, if received with implicit reliance, renders superfluous all doubts as to the native bent and designation of capacity. The skull, he informs us, contains, determinately marked, the *historic organ*; the organ of painting; the numeric (or arithmetical) organ; the musical, the mechanical, the poetical, and the theatrical organs. In short, Garrick, Apelles, and Sir Isaac Newton, were irresistibly propelled towards their respective undertakings by a local peculiarity in the conformation of their skulls!—This is a refinement on natural data that would have afforded much amusement to Laurence Sterne, in whose cranium the organ of ridicule certainly held a distinguished place.*

The chief part of our code of penal laws was devised when the great bulk of the people was in a state of complete ignorance. The penalties apply, therefore, to the person only. Our commonalty now is, in points of intelligence, at least equal to the common orders of laity, during the ages in which the chief punishments of English law were promulgated. We evidently, therefore, should alter our code. Applications to the body prove entirely fruitless; and it is the interest of the commonwealth that they should produce so futile an issue. In these troublous times the advantage of every state requires that personal sufferings should be contemplated, by the majority of the people, with Spartan indifference. To promote this essential point, our legisla-

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* A discovery of Dr. Gall's is by no means complimentary to the votaries of Parnassus. The young, but learned, Doctor observes, that the *organ of cunning* occupies the lower and anterior part of the *parietalia*. This organ, he says, is much unfolded in all *animals remarkable for fraudulent dexterity*, as the fox, the polecat, and the domestic cat. It is intimately connected with the *organ of theft*.—In the crania of human beings, Dr. Gall has particularised the development of this organ chiefly among the *Calmuc Tartars* (a race proverbially thievish) and——poets of all countries!!!

ture refrains from prohibiting those hardy exercises among the vulgar which familiarize the mind with animal suffering, even with animal death. How preposterously incongruous with this patriotic spirit, and how thoroughly calculated to enervate the temper of a warlike people, are those penal statutes which represent personal torture as the acme of human suffering, and punish the most desperate violations of social order with death—which it should be the object of the government to represent as contemptible in the esteem of the public at large?

That those countries notorious for a severity of penal laws are the districts most infested with breaches of moral rectitude, is a truth that very little labour would be sufficient to ascertain; and this appears an unavoidable result of extreme severity of denunciation. Where few divisions of offences are prescribed, but an indiscriminate fatality of punishment is allotted to the majority of trespasses, humanity—nay, policy steps between the sentence and the execution; so that nine offenders out of ten are exonerated from the nominal consequence of their crimes. But would it not appear, that if a law is made affixing the punishment of death to robbery on the highway, and yet nine highwaymen out of ten escape with the ameliorated penalty of transportation, that the enactors or executors of that law are virtually guilty of the murder of that tenth convict, whom the chance of escape furnished by their own seeming clemency has tempted to a violation of the prohibitory statute? Justice is drawn blind; if her vision have not absolutely failed, her penal decrees prove, at any rate, that she is very short-sighted!

The following verses, in a pageant presented to Queen Elizabeth, show that the marine of this island was then considered only its secondary source of defence. Both characters are introduced speaking:—

SOLDIER.

Armour of safe defence the soldier hath,
So lovely London carefully attends,
To keep her sacred soveraigne from skathe,
That all this English land so well defends;
And so far London bids her soldiers goe,
As well may serve to sheeld this land from woe.

SAILOR.

The sailor that, in cold and quaking tide,
The wrathful storms of winter's rage doth bide,
With streamers stretcht prepares his merry bark
For countries welth to set his men awark,
That queene and country eazele may see
The seaman serves his prince, *in his degree.*

Few pursuits are more gratifying than those which, by analysing art, exhibit the propriety of a constant attention to the simplicity of nature. The slightest examination of architectural subjects is sufficient to convince the reader, that nature was constantly regarded as a model by those early artists, who laid the foundation both of strength and elegance in building. When men quitted the caverns in which they first sought shelter, they looked around and borrowed hints from animal instinct. In the swallow, the rook, and the stork, they beheld systematic operators from whom they might derive much instruction. The first sort of huts, accordingly, consisted of boughs, intermingled in a conical form, and covered with rushes or leaves and clay. By degrees the cone was exchanged for the cube, and the upright trunks which formed the sides gave the first idea of the doric order of column. When men began to construct buildings of stone, they persisted in imitating trees: the varieties of character observable in the different columns is said to have been prescribed in attention to the different degrees of bulk usual to the human form.* The casual circumstance of a nurse placing a basket of trinkets on the tomb of her departed charge, round which the Acanthus wound its

* The ionic, for instance, first used, according to Vitruvius, at the erection of the temple of Diana, is formed upon the proportions of a female body. The volutes of the capital represent the curls of a woman's hair, and the shafts, when fluted, express the folds of her garments.

long and graceful leaves, is well known to have suggested to *Callimachus* the first idea of the Corinthian capital.

The original of that style of architecture denominated the Gothic is explained, in a pleasing manner, by Bishop Warburton:—"This northern people (the Goths) having been accustomed, during the gloom of paganism, to worship the deity in groves when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously projected to make them resemble groves, as nearly as the distance of architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present convenience by a cool receptable in a sultry climate: and with what skill and success they executed their project appears from hence, that no attentive observer ever viewed a regular avenue of well-grown trees intermixing their branches overhead, but it presently put him in mind of the long vista through a Gothic cathedral, or ever entered one of the larger and more elegant edifices of this kind, but it represented to his imagination an avenue of trees."

"On the same principles," he observes, "they formed the spreading ramifications of the stone work in the windows, and the stained glass in the interstices; the one to represent the branches, and the other the leaves, of an opening grove."

ADAMAH, *or the* CREATION *of* WOMAN. *Inserted as an Episode in an unfinished oriental Work. Translated from the German of* SIEGFRIED.

THE Almighty power of the Creator had finished. Time began with measure and number. Al Elah rested. The suns ascended on the established heavens, and dispersed evening and morning to the sister stars.

As midnight sleeps on the ocean, so on all the depths of the infinite world rested the adoring silence of the seventh day.

With their wings the cherubim veiled their faces. Al Elah rested. In the angels of his love, he created thoughts and powers to comprehend the works of Omnipotence. Thus rested Al Elah, the creator of heaven on the seventh day.

In the midst of myriads of stars, floated in the immensity of space the new created world, and from the wandering sun drew the genial heat. From the bosom of the earth the germes of life burst forth; on Amanah, Tabor, and Hermon, sprang from the subterranean night the sacred cedar, and under its shade the beasts of the field reclined. The rivers and the ocean teemed with life. In woods and groves, from feathered throats, the joyous song burst forth. The murmuring bee, on circling wing, sucked the sweets from opening flowers. The lamb around the lion gamboled; the hawk and the dove together nestled. Thus on the plains of Hewila shone the first spring, and in joyous harmony all Nature praised the God, Creator.

But on the banks of the river Pison, in deep reflection, stood Adamah, the first created. His look measured the sunny ether. His thought embraced the circle of creation. He felt the joy of life, and praised the Giver.

Now six moons were passed since the dark birth of Adamah. With rapture undiminished, he surveyed the various forms with which creation teemed. "Whence and whither thou roaring stream? What lifts thy rolling waves? Why so lovely ye flowers of the plains? What dost thou say, murmuring bee? O speak to me, ye creatures who encircle me; tell me your joys, that I may share them with you; let me mount with thee, O hawk, with thee in the beams of the day; let me ascend with thee, O eagle, in the infinite ether, that I may ask the luminary of night what art thou? and whence thy placid beams? that I may watch at the gates of the sun when he comes forth in all his glory, and ask, Whence thy fires? and where the hand which guides thy course?"

But yet a little time, a secret longing filled the heart of Adamah. He felt within himself his being's aim, the nameless feelings of existence. To his heart he pressed the forms of beauty, of the day, and of the night, of the earth, and of the heavens. As yet no tear had dimmed his eye. He

saw the ring-dove nestling with its mate; he saw the lion shake his mane with joy, couched at the feet of the lioness. He sighed, and looked to heaven.

And it happened on the third day of the seventh moon, Adamah arose from sleep. Night hung trembling in the east, and the storm which raged in the night passed with the darkness away. The trees of the wood still bent with the blast. Adamah heard the roar. On the skirts of the clouds in the west he saw the lightnings flash, but in the east the sun in his glory came; the birds welcomed his beams. The hind sprang from the moss of the rock. He came to the plains of Hewila. Behold, before him lay a palm tree, broken by the storm of the night; its foliage withered, no birds for shelter to its branches flew; a solemn shivering seized the first created; a presage of death, of dissolution, like a shade of the night, darkened the light of his soul. How so changed? Adamah in grief began; How so changed since yesterday? The rain of the night drops cold from thy boughs; thou feelest not the breath of heaven! thou raisest no more thine head on high! I knew thee in thy pride; I see thee humbled, fallen in the days of thy youth. Behold, the sun is arisen; the rivers rejoice in their course; with joy the waves left their foamy heads. The grass of the fields, impearled with the glittering drops, its verdure spreads to cheer the roving beasts. But, alas! how dead are the leaves on thy boughs. No sun again will rise for thee; no evening beam thy branches gild. Thus Adamah complained; but yet no tear his eye had dimmed.

Further the mourner wandered. On his way the almond tree greeted him with the murmur of its leaves. A fawning leopard from its cave approached him. Adamah raised his eyes to Heaven. The cedar and the cikada, the bedellion and the myntia, joined in the sighs of his heart.—Mourn with me, he began, mourn with me all created forms; bend thy head, O areka; cikadá join in my plaints. In the beams of the moon, O Humai send forth thy plaintive notes.

A day will come in which ye will be no more; a night will come, when ye who now exist will exist no more. *Once* only has the Almighty created!

Mourn with me, ye sacred spirits above: *once* only has the Almighty created! A day will come, when Adamah will be no more; a day will come when the face of this beauteous earth will be desolate. The moon and the stars will view no more the traces of germinating life; in eternal silence they will hear the lonely murmurs of the streams, and the footsteps of men will be swept away. Mourn with me, beings of the earth; thou moon and all ye stars, veil your faces, for *once* only has the Almighty created.

Throughout heaven the solemnity of the seventh day was over. The Eternal heard the prayer which rose from Adamah's mournful soul; but from the beginning his sacred will had ordained the things on earth.

High above the paths of suns and worlds, above the orbits of the planets, and the angles of the comets, floats, of the purest ether formed, the celestial eden; the abode of the blessed. Self-poised, it hangs on the breath of the Almighty. Ere yet the earth and man were made, ere yet a grave was formed, the angels wandered on this blissful spot, and, guided by the hand of the Almighty, viewed the origin of things. In adoration they entered, and departed from the sanctuary of creation.

The solemn silence of the seventh day was past; and in the shades of Eoon wandered Magalon, the chief of angels; the secret of the Godhead stood exposed before him. The fire of life blossomed to his view, nourished by the Almighty's breath. On a sudden the voice of the Lord sounded to Magalon: the Almighty spoke. "Rise, Seraph! Rise Megalon! the hour is come! the thoughts of man, the wishes of his heart are before me. My creatures cry unto me. I hear the desire of the lion in the wilderness. I see the death of the grasshopper, and the trodden grass of the field. The duration of the living is short before me, and from the ashes of death no life rekindles. Then haste, Magalon, and complete the

commandment of creative Omnipotence."

The voice of the Almighty was hushed. In adoration the Seraph bent; and like the flame of the storm, on his wings he rose to execute the orders of his God.

On Hewila and the mountains of the earthly paradise, day declined. Adamah wandered in the dark, dewy vales. The branches of the palms of Tabor and of Hermon still threw their shades on the earth.

[*To be continued.*]

On the supposed ERROR *in* MILTON.

SIR,

SINCE I communicated to you my observations on the supposed "Error in Milton," I have, with much satisfaction, discovered that, at the beginning of the book from which the quotation is made by A. B. the author himself makes use of the expression, "*a hell within*;" which warrants me still farther in my construction of the passage alluded to, and makes it appear very obvious (at least to *my* conception) that Milton meant to convey the idea that, however "deep" the local hell might be, to which Satan was consigned, yet that a still "deeper" hell existed in his own mind: the compliment of "ingenuity," therefore, does not belong to me, but to our immortal bard; and I have no farther remarks to make on the present subject, than those contained in my last communication.

To your numerous and intelligent readers I leave the result of the investigation; and am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Woburn. P.

LIFE, LIBERTY, *or* LOVE?

Sir,

I ONCE heard a question discussed in one of the spouting rooms in town, which had for its object to ascertain, whether the conduct of man was principally influenced by the love of life, the love of liberty, or the love of woman.

Now, Mr. Editor, though the oratorical display which this question drew forth, from the enlightened geniuses who officiated at its discussion, afforded me no novel elucidation of the springs of human action, nor, indeed, any matter which could guide me to find a just and decisive answer to the question, yet I could not but think the question was ingeniously put, and that in able hands it might afford ample room both for cool disquisition and animated eloquence.

The question, however, before it can be properly discussed, ought to be more clearly defined. Is it meant to ask which of the three given impulsions has gone the farthest in affecting the conduct of man: or, by which of them the conduct of man is (as the question *primâ facie* imports) chiefly influenced in comparison with the other two? My reason for making this distinction is, that the question may not be affected by the introduction of mere examples from recorded facts. For instance, the love of liberty and the love of woman have operated on different persons with influence so violent, that it would be impossible to decide the question upon the ground of their known effects on different temperaments in solitary instances. Cato preferred liberty to life, or, what is the same thing, death to life in chains: Marc Anthony preferred love to liberty; and numerous instances might be cited where life has been preferred to liberty or to love, and where love has been preferred to liberty and even to life. But, as in these cases, two only of the three given causes are seen acting in opposition to one another, it is impossible to say how the third cause, had it come in contact with the others, would have influenced the determination of the individual. Besides, *extreme* cases (which, it must be admitted, would produce widely different conduct in different temperaments) cannot illustrate the question of *general* conduct.

I would have the question philosophically examined, and a decision formed from what is observable in the feelings and actions of men, from the cradle to the grave. And though history, it cannot be denied, is philosophy teaching by example, yet it has

been frequently observed that it presents us with nothing but details of the conduct of men when their passions are vehemently roused and ready to overflow their banks; it is through the "cool and sequestered vale of life" that we must trace the peaceful windings of the stream.

I have another objection to the question as it now stands.

The love of life ought to be omitted. Liberty and love are dependent on life, and there is no doubt that the attachment which is inherent in man to his existence is paramount to any feelings which depend on *his* existence for *theirs*.

The love of life is an instinct even in infancy; it becomes a principle as the reasoning powers unfold, and its hold on the mind is observed to increase, in proportion as we approach the period when we know, from calculation, that life itself must end.

The love of liberty and the love of woman are passions which depend on and add to the pleasures of life, and they are incapable of being contemplated apart from it. They act only *occasionally* on the mind, which, with or without their immediate presence, is ever actively engaged in preserving its own existence, both as the inseparable medium of enjoying either liberty or love, and as a great and invaluable good in itself.

Having stated thus much, I will, with your permission, without giving you at present my opinion on the subject, put the question, for discussion by your correspondents, in the following form:—

By which feeling, in comparison with the other, is the conduct of man more influenced,—the love of liberty or the love of woman?

This will leave the question open as to any cause which I may hereafter shew to have an equal, if not a greater, influence on the conduct of man than either of the above. This, however, with my own ideas upon liberty and love, I shall withhold till some of your correspondents have entered the field, where so many swords and so many sighs have been drawn.

Your's, &c.

April 20, 1809. H. F.

CHARACTERS, *in* IMITATION *of* BISHOP EARLE'S MICRO-COSMOGRAPHY.

Sir,

THAT valuable little work, first printed in 1628, with the name of Edward Blount appended, under the title of "Micro-Cosmography, or a Piece of the World characterized," can be read without gratification by those only whose unseemly portraits stand there delineated in the full, vivid colours of satirical reprehension. But the characters truly copied from habit in 1628 lose much of their effect to the general reader in 1809; since, though nature is evidently invariable and uniform, fashion must materially alter her appearance as far as regards common observation. Instigated by this conviction, permit me to *attempt* a delineation of some characters of our own time, in the style of the "micro-cosmography;" which, allow me to add, is now generally supposed to be the work of John Earle, formerly Bishop of Sarum, who was translated to that see from Worcester in 1663, and who died at Oxford in 1665.

The modern Surveyor of Taxes.

He is always transplanted from some barren soil that would starve a very Scot; for none would accept an office, in which he lives by vexing others, except the man who was too decided a blockhead to maintain himself decently by any regular profession. If he fail to eat and drink himself to death (at the expense of others) in the first years of his servitude, he grows quite as fat as a commissioner, and of ten times more self-consequence. He now endeavours to hide his ignorance beneath the "wise saws and modern instances" quoted on the bench; which he repeats to the wondering club of a country inn with an action so inflated, that it reminds the spectator of the fable of the frog, which endeavoured to distend its little form to the bulk of a neighbouring ox; but the frog burst in the attempt.

If admitted to the society of wiser men than himself, a thing like this will prate more loudly than any per-

son present, though all his humour lies in schedules A and B, and his wit is confined to a surcharge.

He is the true representative of the publican (that is tax-gatherer) mentioned in sacred writ, with whom decent men held it a vice to sit, and into whose company none would willingly enter, unless as a lesson of humility. Would you have his portrait in brief,—refer to that page of Shakspeare which contains these words:—

"You have seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar; and the beggar run away from the cur: that is the image of authority;—a dog's obeyed *in office*."

A Fashionable Lecturer

is one who has taken to religion, because he deemed it the best trade that offered. The most valuable consideration he brings into the concern is his conscience; a large portion of which he is ready to hazard on any speculation that promises benefit for the firm. He clubs the evangelists into his service, as connections the most likely to aid his preferment, and is a rigid stickler for the merits of that text, which says, "Be all things unto all men." He uses much action in his oratory, in order to show, with advantage, his diamond ring; and upholds, with amazing verbosity of argument, either this doctrine or that, as he considers it the most marketable commodity. His church he looks on as his theatre, and has as many clap-traps in his discourse as the mimic of Covent Garden.

If he hit the taste of the town, all his uncertainties of opinion shall become settled by the possession of an archdeaconry; but if he continue to play his cards well, and attain a bishopric, a thousand new arguments occur in support of strict orthodoxy, which he defends as the title-deed of his dignities and revenue. He now quits the active department of the concern, and is considered to retire in the character of *sleeping partner*.

But if, *per contra*, all his speculations fail, he degenerates into the mere fourth hand man of a whist party at my lady's country seat. Here he smiles at the scandal whispered by his patroness, and studies deafness when Sir John sports a sceptical interrogation. In time he becomes the associate of the family spaniel, who will go on any errand so he is allowed a place by the parlour fire.

A Farmer of the Nineteenth Century

resembles harlequin in the pantomime, who, by some strange magic, shifts in an instant his peasant's dress for a party coloured garb, and stands wondering at his own transformation.—Like a field overrated with manure, his temperament is rank, and produces more weeds than grain.

His habitation has experienced as surprising a fortune as that of Baucis and Philemon, excepting that it has not aspired to the height of a church, all analogy to which puts him in a heat on account of the tythes. The butter-churn has dilated to the amplitude of a harpsichord or forte-piano; and Cicely, his daughter, (now called Miss Cecilia) thrums over the notes during the hours she was accustomed to handle the churn-stick.

From sympathy he much delights in the contemplation of hogs, while they have the capacity of grumbling; but the sight of a flitch in his sitting room would be too much for his *nerves*—which word he frequently uses, but alters the *e* to an *a*, and firmly believes they are some new discovered part of the human frame. His dinner is served late, because he thinks early hours a proof of ill breeding; but he carefully conceals from the guest, that he had a rasher and eggs at the time to which his former habits have familiarized his appetite.

Ask him the price of corn? he will refer you to his stud; though he is so avaricious of grain that he distrains it from his own manger. His shoes are made thin, and befitting a drawing room; but he forgets that they are not cloubred with hobnails, and still, in walking, lifts up his feet with labour. He sits up late because it is the mode, and rises early because he cannot rest of a morning; so that he is generally seen three parts asleep during the whole of the day, and regularly takes a nap over the tea table. Thus is he the very counter-

part of a plough horse decked in the trappings of an Arabian, which can never pass for a racer, because his paces betray his want of blood.

The Common Councilman

of our days is a man who holds the destruction of Temple Bar the greatest improvement the town could undergo, because the division produced by that building entails on him the name of cit. His conversation savours more of whipt syllabub than turtle-soup, but his words and his appetite are at continual variance. With the velvet coat and Sunday dagger of his precursors, he has thrown aside the civic simplicity of their notions, and thinks more of the interests of continental states than the well ordering of the different city wards. He practises speeches in his counting-house, and amazes his customers with the outlines of an intended oration while measuring a yard of quality binding.

He plays at politics as children build houses with cards; the constructions of both want foundation, and are blown down in an instant by the breath of power. Grammar he disdains, and deduces his logic from the laws of the rule of three. He measures out a speech as he is wont to do bales of linen, and accounts in both instances that to be the best which runs to the greatest extension. Deeming the world comprised in a common-hall, he believes himself a public character; and, in truth, by perseverance (which he has, haply, learned from the morals of his alderman) he may be called to exercise his oratorical talents in a higher sphere. Should that be the case, the notions of purchase and sale, which he has imbibed in the warehouse, may prove articles of danger to the well being of his constituents.

The simple Village Pastor

is a sweetner of the draught of life, thrown in by the hand of pity to render it palatable. Though he lives not so long as the ancient patriarch whom he copies, his family is as numerous—for he regards every parishioner as the child of his tenderness. The merit of orthodoxy he places in purity of morals, and talks of mystery only to mend the heart. He will not deem his stipend deficient, while he has a mite for the houseless; and envies a bishop his lawn sleeves, only because they invest him with an amplitude of power to relieve the unfortunate.

The mildness of his aspect, and reverend dignity of his grey hairs, go more to awe the infidel than the strength of his arguments; and those who cannot agree with his opinions, sigh for the possession of a belief that lends so sweet a smile to the countenance.

He contends with the sectary, only as to the manner of living uprightly; and triumphs in the prosecution of a dispute by which both parties are gainers. He censures not the innocent recreations of the gay, and protests that he would join them in their pursuits—only life is so short that he has not time. He rejoices in the humiliation of the church of Rome, chiefly because it affords the protestant an opportunity of exhibiting his precedence in the walk of christian mercy, by opening his arms to the degraded.

Die when he will he has lived long enough for the purpose of virtue; but whenever his last day comes, it is too soon in the esteem of those around him; and the seeds of goodness he has spread shall flourish, when the stone that covers his remains is decayed and forgotten.

[*To be continued.*]

On the LITERARY PRETENSIONS *of* MRS. BENNETT, ANN RADCLIFFE, *and* CHARLOTTE SMITH.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great caution of parents, guardians, and other sage persons entrusted with the superintendance of his Majesty's youthful subjects, and in spite of all the arguments of philosophers, and all the declamation of moralists, novels continue to be purchased with avidity and read with delight. Since such must inevitably be the case, in contempt of all the efforts of age and discretion, it is a serious benefit to society, when writers of capacity and judgment relax from their more severe studies to

attain a facility in this species of composition. Nor need they disdain the task, since it requires the exertion of some of the noblest faculties of the human mind. The unprejudiced will not hesitate to allow that the writer of a good novel is entitled to an equal portion of praise with the author of a regular epic, except on that point which regards harmonious modifications of language.

Since the scene of the familiar *epopee* has shifted from the tilt-yard to the drawing-room, and the characters have dropped their armour and assumed the costume of St. James's, it has become fashionable for females to undertake this department of literature; and the performances of several have obtained considerable celebrity. As three of these voluminous contributors to the Belles Lettres of the country have entered that vale where partiality ceases, unless solid merit excite favourable sentiments, it may not be unpleasing to take a cursory review of their respective pretensions, and form something like an estimate of the character they are likely to sustain in an after period.

Few writers of her class have attracted more public notice than Mrs. Bennett, and it does not occur that many have presented a greater number of volumes to the world of novelists. She was a fashionable writer, and, as such, holds but a very precarious claim on the approbation of posterity. Mrs. Bennett's chief work is her Beggar Girl, and this is, in every respect, a fair specimen of the whole of her productions. Her want of education is apparent. Her style is often inelegant, and sometimes ungrammatical. She does not appear to have had the least knowledge of any language except her own. Still her writings interest, by means of bustle and a ceaseless variety of incidents. She neglects to compose a regular fable; her events rise, the one out of the other, with no predetermined order. She wins the fashionable by a familiarity with life, though a knowledge of the dissipated world constitutes the bulk of her information, and it is vivacity alone that imparts to this knowledge a charm. But Mrs. Bennett's vivacity knows no bounds; she seems to write with a post-haste species of expedition, so that the reader is in perpetual apprehension of her pen running away with her.

Her descriptions of intrigue, and her portraits of fashionable profligacy, are to the last degree dangerous. It is true she stigmatises vice with occasional rebuke; but the vicious, in all attitudes, are so perpetually introduced on her canvas, that the mind becomes familiar with crime, and learns to consider that offence in a venial light which it regarded as heinous before it attained *so much knowledge*. Her Beggar Girl is a sort of scandalous chronicle, over which the cynical may smile, but which the innocent cannot peruse without detriment. Fielding was blamed for introducing the character of Lady Bellaston; but Mrs. Bennett ushers the reader to several large parties in which Lady Bellaston would have been perfectly *at home*.

Although her compositions are pointedly defective in regard to systematic fable, some of her characters possess much judicious strength of colouring. Colonel Buhanan, in the Beggar Girl, is a meritorious picture of the irritable valetudinarian. His stage-stricken attendant, with a quotation from Shakspeare ready for every possible occasion, is a pleasing companion; and the heroine is drawn with considerable skill, though perhaps she is introduced under circumstances rather too coarse for the fair subject of a poetical legend.

It would appear that humour is a rare quality among female writers. Mrs. Bennett, however, has something very nearly approximating to it. Her descriptions contain very little of the picturesque. With nature, indeed, she has not much to do: all her transcripts are from the annals of art. We would not wish to deny that Mrs. Bennett, though not an original, is always an entertaining writer, but confess that we cannot believe the manners of the world likely to be, in any respect, improved by her productions.

Anne Radcliffe boasts the peculiar merit of leading the novel reader through new fields of enchantment—among scenes familiar with nature, yet first developed by her own pow-

erful pencil. When Mrs. Radcliffe commenced authoress, a terrific mode of writing prevailed, introduced by Lord Orford, and enforced by the wild genius of the German school. With great accuracy of judgment she perceived that terror (the ultimate object of the prevalent, incongruous phantasies) might be created by means less offensive to nature than the assumed *reality* of visionary appearances. On this conception she acted with admirable talent; and contrived to preserve the alarm, while she gradually disclosed the gew-gaw attributes of the circumstances by which she confounded the understanding.

The exquisite skill with which she depictures majestic scenery, and watches the vicissitudes of nature through the horrors of the storm, and the beauties of sun-rise, and serene eve, is universally admitted in this age, and must command admiration while nature herself is capable of creating an enthusiast. Her descriptions, indeed, form one great gallery of Italian pictures, from which a Loutherbourgh might not disdain to borrow hints.

While we award her unrestrained praise on the subject of the picturesque, we cannot admit that she had equal felicity in drawing character. Her *Dramatis Personæ* are of a common place sort, rendered important chiefly by situation. From this censure, however, several exceptions might be made, among which Emily of Udolpho is conspicuous, whose bosom, adorned by simplicity and vibrating to the most minute charm of nature, possesses a series of practical virtues happily held out to imitation.

It may be objected that, in general, few morals of importance are inculcated by Mrs. Radcliffe's writings. At any rate they possess negative qualities of great account in appreciating the merit of this species of work. They contain no fallacious refinements of moral doctrine to mislead the judgment while they occupy the imagination; and present no intriguing machinations that can possibly debase the purity of the most inexperienced reader. Through the medium of that spirit of simplicity which they encourage, by lifting the attention to the grandest works of nature, they may also achieve benefits of no insignificant a character.

Charlotte Smith, alike amiable and unfortunate, all pity as a woman, and few regard with indifference as a writer. A refined delicacy of taste is perceptible through the whole of her productions; nor was correct taste a solitary excellence of mind possessed by Mrs. Smith. On examination, we shall find her to have evinced many of the chief points of talent requisite in a novelist.

Her fables are uniformly drawn from the occurrences of middle-life—a judicious custom, considering that all strength of character and the greatest probability of various fortune, are circumstances naturally connected with a mediocrity of rank. She has more of regularity and system in her stories than either of the preceding fabulists. In the major part of her works she displays great fertility of imagination, and shows that she is by no means a stranger to the effect of contrast. The light and shade of her poetical pictures are judiciously disposed, and the *grouping* is sometimes particularly felicitous.

After a Fielding has exhibited the properties of wit, and a Smollet those of humour; while the writings of Burney remain as records of the style in which all the varieties of the fashionable "Cynthia" should be depictured, and a Radcliffe occupies the post of descriptive excellence; the work must possess very potent delineations of real genius that succeeds in gaining the notice of posterity, as a combination too valuable to be left among the wrecks of time.

Charlotte Smith's hopes of lasting reputation are founded on a chaste elegance of manner; a vein of satirical talent calculated for an instructive display of the ridiculous in human character; and an exalted range of poetical observation. In all her various productions we believe there is not one line which "dying she could wish to blot." Those dangerous mixtures of folly and vice, which call a smile to one side of the face and a frown to the other, she exhibits with a skill inferior to that of no contemporary. She likewise may assume the credit of some portion of humour,

on account of the sketches she has made of those strongly-marked characters in low life, where cunning is seen blended with simplicity. Many of her touches, when painting the more romantic appearances of nature, are extremely delicate. The pensive tenderness with which she contemplates the retired walks of rural scenery is conveyed to the reader through so poetical a medium, that it transports his fancy to the very spot, and places his understanding completely at the novelist's mercy.

If Mrs. Smith's writings are likely to prove in any shape injurious, it is in regard to the effeminate sensibility by which she frequently characterises her heroes. Still, all her *Dramatis Personæ* are decidedly "people of the world," and the most romantic of their undertakings are not sufficiently fantastic to deserve the imputation of tender Quixotism.

By way of corollary let us observe that Mrs. Bennett, from a want of originality, and from the evanescent nature of the fashionable materials she was accustomed to use, is very unlikely to survive the modish peculiarities she delineated; that Mrs. Radcliffe's designs, bold, new, and founded on the principles of nature, will probably exist while the spirit that glows with admiration over the works of *Salvator* continues active in the human bosom; and that Charlotte Smith, elegant, persuasive, and interesting, will hold, with security, that place among novelists that Shenstone occupies amid poets;—condemned by none, and read much more frequently than works which would claim a precedence if the judgment alone were consulted.

THE "LONDON REVIEW."

Sir,

UNEXPECTED circumstances will prevent me from being able to continue, this month, my remarks upon the "London Review;" but lest it should be thought by your readers, or yourself, that I intend to relinquish the further consideration of this *nominal* review, I beg the favour of your inserting the present note: and I assure you, that I will not fail, in your ensuing number, to pursue those observations which will, I hope, convince the public of the imbecility of talent that distinguishes this work, and of the absurdity of the principle upon which it is conducted.

I remain, &c.

ARISTARCHUS.

Oxford, May 7, 1809.

FURTHER PARTICULARS *relative to the* AUTHOR *of the* "BEGGAR'S PETITION."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I FEEL considerable pleasure in being able to satisfy, although in a partial manner, the enquiries of your London Correspondent, relative to the author of that beautiful little piece, entitled, "The Beggar's Petition." This popular composition has been positively ascribed both to the pens of Doctor Webster, and the Rev. Mr. Moss. The following communications, which are relevant to the subject of your correspondent's letter, are extracted from "The Gentleman's Magazine," in which publication they obtained insertion, the one, at the close of the year 1799, and the other, at the commencement of the ensuing year. I shall therefore submit them to the perusal of your readers, in the identical words which were made use of by their respective authors.

I shall, in the first place, transcribe that which imputes the lines in question to Doctor Webster.

(COPY.)

"MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct.* 24th.

"I do myself a pleasure in sending you some account of a well-known and much-admired poem, entitled, "The Beggar's Petition."

"This very pleasing and pathetic poem is the production of Dr. Joshua Webster, (M.D.); and was written at St. Alban's, in the year 1764. It refers to an aged mendicant, named Kinderley, or Kinder, who had once lived on his little paternal estate near Porter's Cross, between St. Alban's and Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, and was for many years a farmer in decent circumstances. His ruin was occasioned by the artifices of what Pope calls a "vile attorney:" yet, at the time of the above

elegant composition, he had dragged on a sorrowful existence to the great age of eighty-three; and he continued to live some years after. The ingenious author of the stanzas is now (in 1799) resident in Chelsea, and, like his subject, far advanced in years.

"Dr. Webster has a drawing of Kinderley in water colours, representing him as begging at the door of a cottage or farm-house, designed by the Doctor himself, and to which he has affixed the beautiful lines in M.S.

"Your's, &c."

I shall now proceed to lay before your readers another communication on the same subject, which contains a refutation of the erroneous statements made in the preceding quotation.

(COPY.)

"Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 12th*, 1800.

"In vol. lxix. p. 1014, I find it positively asserted, by an anonymous writer, in a letter dated from Chelsea, that Dr. Joshua Webster, is the author of the poem, though not at its first publication, entitled "The Beggar's Petition;" and so circumstantial is the account which he gives, both in regard to time, to places, and to names, that his opinion, as a *primâ facie* evidence, would almost induce an uninformed person to believe it authentic and decisive. But if we examine the letter of this writer a little more minutely, it will appear that the only reason on which he grounds his assertion is, that Dr. Webster has in his possession a drawing, in water colours, of an aged mendicant, with the said poem affixed to it in manuscript; which, it must be confessed, is a very curious reason for a very curious assertion, because, for the very same reason, the tendency of his letter would have been as applicable to *twenty* other persons as to Dr. Webster. But the truth is, that Dr. Webster had not the *least concern* in the composition of that little poem; and, whatever may be its merits, or whatever honour may on that account attach to the *real* author of it, I can confidently affirm, that it is the entire production of the Rev. Thomas Moss, minister of Brierly-hill, and of Trentham, in Staffordshire; and I have *his* authority further to say, that he wrote it at about the age of twenty-three; that he sold the manuscript of it, and of several others, to Mr. Smart, printer, in Wolverhampton, who, from the dread which Mr. Moss had of criticism, was to publish them, on this condition, that only *twenty* copies should have his name annexed to them; that these copies should be presented to his relations and friends; and that they may *now*, if thought necessary, be seen at *any time*.

"Your's, &c."

I should therefore suppose that these poems, the MSS. of which this Mr. Smart purchased, are those which constitute the volume alluded to by your correspondent; but I am sorry it is not in my power to give him any information as to the *time* when they were published, or where they *now* may be had. However, it is evident, from what I have been enabled to adduce on this subject, that they were in existence at the commencement of this century; and the reluctance which their author displayed towards their publicity, may operate as a very probable reason for their present obscurity.

I remain, your's sincerely,

J. S. HARDY.

Leicester, May 6, 1809.

On an ERROR *in our* LITURGY.

SIR,

THERE appears to me to be a palpable error in the system which is adopted by the ministry of the established church. It will be remembered, at the time the French coast assumed a more than ordinary hostile appearance, and Bonaparte threatened us with invasion, that a prayer was ordered to be offered up, every Sabbath day, for the safety of the country, imploring the Almighty to avert the storm, and to skreen us from those calamities and dangers to which we were then exposed. What appears to me to be absurd is, that this prayer should still continue to be used, not only in the country, but in almost every church in the metropolis, when no immediate necessity requires it, as it is well known the fear of invasion, for the present, is completely annihilated. It is an absolute mockery

to call upon God, imploring him to rescue us from evils that do not exist, and to save us from that which we do not fear. How much more consistent with reason would it be to substitute in its stead a prayer of thanksgiving; how much more acceptable to the Supreme Being to praise him for his merciful interposition. Here it may be argued, that the idea of invasion is not relinquished, but delayed, and that the intent is still in the heart of the enemy; but this is weak sophistry: it is time for us to renew our entreaties, and to offer up supplications when real danger exists, and not for that which is at best only imaginary.

Should these hints be deemed of sufficient importance, the prompt insertion of them in your intelligent Magazine would be gratifying to,

Your's, &c.

WM. DURRANT.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS *on the* WORD "THAT."

SIR,

IF, through the medium of your very valuable Magazine, I am allowed to offer the following remarks upon some Observations on Grammar, signed "Wm. Tase," and published in a former number, I shall feel myself,

Your's, much obliged,

C. L.

Though I admire the ingenuousness, and doubt not the grammatical knowledge of your correspondent, I cannot concur with him in his opinions respecting the word "that."—As I do not suppose he means to say that it may not be taken as a pronoun relative, I shall not create imaginary difficulties, but shall proceed to examine what he has advanced; and though I now consider them erroneous, I am not blind to argument.

I shall pass over the beginning of his observations, as upon them there cannot exist a single doubt; but shall inquire into how far his conclusions agree or disagree with the principles. Though in the sentence "Give me *that* book," I cannot consider *that* an article: I do not mean to assert it is a pronoun, like *I, thou, he,* &c. but it is, I should imagine, a pronominal adjective, like *my, thy, his*; for, as I consider *my* the pronominal adjective of the pronoun substantive *I*, so I consider *that* the pronominal adjective of the pronoun relative *that*, without changing its termination. If we consider it as an article, it will not only create a new one, but render the word of four different parts of speech. Now then to proceed: as *my* or *thy* merely shews the person that occupies the book, so does *that* distinguish the place. It does not therefore seem evident to me, that the words *that* and *the* are at all synonimous terms; for, in the line—

"That, more than heaven pursue,"

I do not conceive it can be taken otherwise than it is used in the sentence "Give me that book:" for, what are we told to pursue?—What conscience dictates. Here the word *that* evidently stands alone, as it might in the sentence "Give me that," pointing to the object. Upon these grounds your correspondent must either consider *that* with the word *book* understood as a different part of speech, to *that* with the word *book* expressed, or he must consider it as a different part of speech to the article *the*. With respect to the Greek article *ὁ*, I wish him to state a passage as a proof of his assertion, which will then open a subject for future inquiry into the exceptionable part of our English language.

C. L.

Bury St. Edmunds,
May 12, 1809.

On the PREJUDICES *of* LITERARY MEN *for* CERTAIN AUTHORS.

[Continued from p. 297.]

IT is, however, necessary to remark, that in matters of faith, it is by no means an error to ascertain the belief of St. Augustin, or of any other of the fathers, on any particular point, nor even to ascertain if the belief of St. Augustin coincided with the belief of his predecessors; because matters of faith are only learnt by tradition, and reason strives in vain to discover them. The most ancient belief was the most true; and it is therefore

proper to ascertain what that belief was, and this can only be effected by examining the opinion of several persons who flourished in different ages. But matters which depend on reason are, in their nature, wholly opposite; and we should not trouble ourselves to ascertain the belief of the ancients on those points, in order to ascertain what our belief ought to be. —In theological matters, antiquity should ever be respected, because truth always demands our love; and it is in antiquity that truth is found: but in philosophical points, antiquity has no claims to our respect, from the same cause that truth alone is our object; and the ancients certainly cannot rank with the moderns in their successful attempts to attain it. If Aristotle and Plato were to be considered as infallible, then every exertion should be made fully to comprehend their works; but reason denies them to be infallible: on the contrary, it teaches us to decry them as more ignorant than the modern philosophers; for, in the age in which we live, the world is older by two thousand years, and, consequently, an additional store of experience is amassed than in the time of Aristotle or Plato; and the moderns are in possession of not only all the truths with which the ancients were acquainted, but have themselves been indefatigable in the search of them, and their efforts have been crowned with success. But still, reason does not sanction us to attach implicit belief to the moderns no more than to the ancients: on the contrary, it demands us to examine their opinions with attention, and to believe that only in which direct evidence is given, without entertaining a ridiculous prejudice in favour of their high-stilted science, nor of the pre-eminent qualities of their mind.

This excess of prejudice appears more strange in those who offer to us their comments on a newly-created philosophy; because those who undertake this work, and which is perhaps unworthy of a man of genius, imagine that their originals merit universal admiration. They regard themselves also as forming one of the sect: and here self-love steps in to play its part in the farce: they lavish their encomiums with profusion and dexterity on their originals; they envelope them in a blaze of light and perspicuity; they surround them with glory, knowing that this glory will reflect upon themselves. This idea of grandeur does not only elevate Aristotle or Plato in the minds of the generality of men, but it also reflects no inconsiderable degree of respect on their commentators; and a certain Edinburgh Professor would never have furnished us with his comments on the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, nor assisted at the apotheosis of his author, if he did not imagine himself enveloped in the same glory.

I do not pretend to aver that all commentators lavish their encomiums on their authors with the hope of meeting with a return; many would entertain a just detestation of it, were they to reflect on the subject; they praise them truly and faithfully, but they do not perceive that self-love is the moving principle of their actions. Men do not feel the heat which is in the heart, although it gives life and motion to the other parts of the body: it is requisite that some proofs must be given them; they must employ the sense of feeling, because the heat is natural. Vanity is constituted the same; it is so natural to man, that he does not perceive it; and although, metaphorically speaking, it may be said to give life and motion to the majority of his thoughts and designs, yet it is often performed in a manner imperceptible to him. It is not sufficiently known that it is vanity which give the impetus to the majority of actions.

A commentator, being in some relation or connexion with the author on whose works he comments, his self-love inspires and furnishes him with an abundance of encomiums, which the author by no means merits; and it is done in a manner so dextrous and delicate, that it is not perceived. But this is not the place to discover the pliancy and complaisance of self-love.

The commentators not only praise the authors, because they are prejudiced in favour of them, and that in praising them, they confer a degree of honour on themselves; but they are in a great degree governed by

custom, although they forget that profuse commendation is by far an easier task than just and liberal censure. It is from this cause, that almost all prefaces are neither conformable to truth nor to good sense. Thus Aristotle is always called the genius of nature, and Plato the divine Plato. The works of these men are not examined impartially. They are stiled the works of men divine, of men who were the admiration of their age, and who received from God more than human powers. But to substantiate this charge, I will bring two proofs. The first is of Averroes, speaking of Aristotle, he says in his preface, on the physics of that philosopher, that he was the inventor of logic, of ethics, and metaphysics, and that he has advanced them to complete perfection. —"Complevit," he says, "quia nullus eorum, qui secuti sunt eum usque ad hoc tempus quod est mille et quingentorum annorum, quidquam addidit, nec invenies in ejus verbis errorem alicujus quantitatis, et talem esse virtutem in individuo uno miraculosum, et extraneum existit, et hæc dispositio cum in uno homine reperitur, dignus est esse divinus magis quam humanus." In other places he makes use of more pompous epithets; for instance:—"De generatione animalium, laudemus Deum qui separavit hunc virum ab aliis in perfectione, appropriavit ei ultimam dignitatem humanam quam non omnis homo potest in quacumque ætate attingere." He also says, l. 1, Destruc. Disp. 3. Aristoteles doctrina est summa veritas, quoniam ejus intellectus fuit finis humani intellectus quare bene dicitur ab illo, quod ipse fuit creatus et datus nobis divina providentia, ut non ignoremus possibilia sciri."

Indeed, the man who could write in this manner must be a few degrees removed from a fool; and must not his prejudice in favour of Aristotle have degenerated into extravagance and folly? He says, in another place, "Aristoteles fuit princeps per quem, perficiuntur omnes sapientes qui fuerunt posteam; licet differant inter se in intelligendi verba ejus et in eo quod sequitur ex eis." Notwithstanding this extravagant and injudicious eulogium, the works of this commentator spread themselves over all Europe, and even in countries at a distance from it: they were translated from the Arabic into Hebrew, from Hebrew into Latin, and perhaps in many other languages, which manifestly shews the esteem in which it was held by les Savans; and a more striking proof cannot be given of the prejudices of literary men, for it proves that they are not only themselves prejudiced in favour of an author, but that they communicate their prejudice to others, in proportion as they are esteemed in the world; and thus the false eulogiums which the commentators bestow on certain authors, are the cause of persons less enlightened, and who are addicted to reading, being equally prejudiced, and immersed in the most dangerous and irremediable errors.

In my next, Mr. Editor, I shall adduce the second proof; and which, I am sorry to say, attaches to the greatest ornament of the English nation.

R. H.

[*To be continued.*]

A Question for Discussion.

Sir,

SHOULD any of the numerous readers of your valuable publication think the following subject worthy of notice, their opinions upon it will be very acceptable to,

M. N.

Which is most likely to become a learned man; one of moderate abilities, who has had the benefit of tuition under the best masters; or one of great talents, whose own efforts are his only means of acquiring knowledge?

Milton vindicated *by the* Authority *of* St. Paul.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH I am far from being qualified for entering the lists of argumentative disputation with your Correspondent A. B. yet I cannot forbear expressing my astonishment at his conception of the passage in dispute. It seems, he thinks it inadmissible for a poet (to whom a more than ordinary licence is generally

allowed) to depart from strict adherence to grammatical precision; and will not allow that so scientific and elegant a writer as Milton is allowed to be, a classic of the first order, and a true standard of style, was aware of the manner in which he should convey his original and sublime ideas: for surely common experience must long ago have taught us, that poets, in works of superior erudition, are above being fettered by that servile subserviency to the tyranny of grammar to which a schoolboy is obliged strictly to adhere in his thesis, or we should not have seen our immortal Milton arraigned for something worse than barbarism; that of making his comparative of greater relative importance than his superlative degree. But we must indeed shut our eyes to the obvious meaning of our author, and deny him the just meed of our approval and admiration, if we refuse to follow him to that "lower deep" which his profound invention has imagined. And here let your correspondent A. B. permit me to assure him that the example he instances of—"at the furthest extremity of such a road there is a further extremity," does not (with deference to his superior judgment) apply in this case; and evidently proves that he not only thoroughly misconceives his author, but refuses to enter into the just explanation of him by your correspondent P. who is as yet unanswered, and indeed unanswerable.

That further extremity is of the same nature with the furthest; it is, as the latter, perceptible to all our senses, in the common acceptation of nouns substantive: but the "lower deep" of Milton is of a nature widely different from the lowest, the latter being a substantive of the common class, local and material; but the former, that sort of substantive descriptive of the faculties intellectual, and describes that inward sense of guilt and remorse experienced by Satan as being deeper in his soul than the material depth of hell, and which P. has so accurately and beautifully explained. But this deviation from the religious observance of grammatical rule is to be met with in another writer of the first order, who, although of more ancient, yet is a no less classical authority than our immortal bard. We find the apostle Paul (a perfectly scholastic genius, and the translation of whose writings was performed by the first Latinists of our own country) in the modest description of the conscious humility of his soul, declare himself to be "*less* than the *least* of all the apostles." This, now, is an instance parallel to the disputed passage, as far as relates to the adjective in its relative degrees, and is a sufficient proof that it is most strictly proper, independent of that negative, yet striking circumstance of its being unnoticed by any commentator, an assertion which makes so little in favour of the acuteness of your correspondent A. B. that I am at a loss to think how he could hazard such an adventurous criticism.

I fear I have trespassed too much on your indulgence, and lament, that in my eagerness to attempt the redemption of a writer in whose cause a blockhead would turn author, I could not confine myself more laconically to my text. I remain, Sir, with all due respect,

Your's, &c.

JOSEPHUS.

OLD ENGLISH MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS.

[Concluded from p. 396, of vol. X.]

Translated from the Low Dutch of an enlightened Hollander, who accompanied William the Third to this country.

Memorable Affairs.

JAMES II, of England, being alarmed at the warlike preparations making in Holland, on the 18th of September sent the Marquis of Abberville as envoy to the States General to demand their object.—Two days after, the French envoy, Count D'Avaux, made the same demand on the part of his sovereign.

On the 20th September, James II issued a proclamation or declaration, full of fair promises. On the 25th he sent the order of the garter to the Duke of Ormond. He restored the Duke of Somerset to favour, who had been some time in disgrace for refusing to accompany the Pope's Nuncio: he recalled the seven bishops,

and sent Hugh Peters and other Popish officers away from his person: he put some Protestants into office, and promised to restore the Test Act: in a word, he lowered all his pretensions, and acted an assumed character; still he was only laughed at by the people. Tyrconnel, in Ireland, imitated him, in some measure, and so far became the object of derision.

On the 2d of October, King James sent for the Lord Mayor of London, and promised to restore to the city Magna Charta, with other rights and privileges. On the same day, he issued a proclamation, ordering all beasts of burden to be driven to the distance of twenty miles from the sea-coast. On the 5th, he dissolved the House of Convocation, and soon after reopened Magdalen College at Oxford, which he had caused to be shut up; and, in the next place, issued his royal letters patent for restoring the charters and other privileges to several towns which had been deprived of them.

On the 23d of October, James, being exceedingly alarmed in consequence of its being known that the Prince of Orange would be very soon at sea, caused a new weathercock to be put up within sight of an apartment in Whitehall to which he was partial; and this was done, as he said, "to know when the wind was *Protestant or Papist.*" At this time it was quite common, both at court and in the city, to call the east wind the *Protestant*, and the west the *Popish* wind; and this lofty weathercock is still to be seen (viz. in 1699) upon one of the extremities of the front of the Banqueting-House, Whitehall.

On the 26th, he issued a proclamation to prevent the dissemination of false news; but he might as well have endeavoured to stop the course of the Thames; especially as he was no longer feared. At this time, besides the London Newspaper called the Courant, a new one started up, entitled *The Orange Courant*, supposed to belong to the Orange party: another called *Common Sense—The English Courant—The Observator—The London Mercury*, &c.

On the 30th October, King James received a letter from Nieuport, which contained an exaggerated account of damages that the Prince of Orange's fleet had been said to have met with, to such a degree, that the King and the Papists at Whitehall could scarcely contain themselves. The following particulars were given by an eye witness:—"I was present when King James received this intelligence. During the whole of the dinner-time, the King could make use of one hand only, because he could not divest the other of the letter from Nieuport, which contained this great and extraordinary good news. Among other things, he said to M. Barillon, the French ambassador,—"See here, Sir, the wind has now declared itself on the side of the Pope." Then assuming more of his usual tranquillity, and softening his voice, he added,—"I knew, three days ago, that I should have the Host publicly exposed." However on the very same evening the King received another letter from Nieuport, that reduced his mountain to a mole-hill; and converted all the joy of Whitehall into sorrow and dejection.

On the 3d of November, 1688, the Prince of Orange's fleet, consisting of nearly five hundred sail of vessels, shewed itself between Dover and Calais, and almost occupied the whole sea-room between France and England. On the 5th, the fleet arrived at Torbay, when Marshal Schomberg and about thirteen thousand troops were disembarked.

On the 3d of December, the common people at Gloucester destroyed two chapels and some houses belonging to Catholics. The populace at the same time made very free with the name of King James every where, and his government, and with Father Peters his confessor; these were the subjects of numerous printed papers. Soon after the house of Sir Edward Hales, near Canterbury, was plundered by the populace.

On the 11th of December, King James resolved to leave London with the Duke of Berwick, Lord Dumbarton, and others. Father Peters left London on the 10th, with the Pope's Nuncio, Count Lauzun and Madame L'Abbady, and went down the Thames. The Jesuits, that resided in the Savoy, withdrew in the night between the 10th and 11th, "but without sounding any trumpet."

On the 11th, before the rumour of the King's flight had spread far, the populace, with more zeal than ever, made their appearance with Orange coloured ribbands, &c. and arming themselves with sticks ferrelled and unferrelled, went to St. John's Convent near Smithfield, and to two Popish chapels, one near Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and the other in Lime-street, which they demolished. They also did considerable damage to the houses of the Spanish, the Venetian, and Tuscan ambassadors, as well as to the printing-house at Hendrick-Hill, generally distinguished by the name of The Popish Printing-house; besides plundering the houses of several individuals. The house of M. Barillon, the French ambassador, was saved by a guard of Militia that was placed round it; all the foreign ministers were richly rewarded and quite satisfied for the losses they had sustained by the temporary indignation of the common people.

On the 23d of December, King James left Rochester, took shipping, and publicly announced his abdication of the crown and government of England.

Whipping.

The whipping of malefactors by the common hangman in the public streets of London, is a punishment inflicted upon persons who have stolen property not exceeding twelve stivers. At present this punishment is frequently changed into that of transportation to the Indies (or America), on account of the want of men in the new plantations.

Drinking Healths.

This custom, which is almost entirely left off in France, as a ceremony both troublesome and ridiculous, continues to be observed in England with as much formality as ever. To drink at table, and not to drink to any particular person, or to drink as it were in secret, would be deemed a very gross piece of incivility. There are two whimsical particulars here, which are observed by persons of all ranks and descriptions; that is to say, when any person's health is drank by another, no matter what his situation may be, either higher, equal, or inferior to the other, he must remain as still and as motionless as a stock or stone. It signifies nothing, if at that very moment you should be in the very act of cutting, or even putting your meat upon the end of your fork; desist you must; lay down your knife, fork, or spoon, and quietly wait till the other has pledged you in due and lawful form. In the next place, from that inclination of the body necessary on these occasions, it is a thousand to one but you dip the point of your peruke in the gravy. How ridiculous must this custom appear to a stranger! To see a person busy in masticating what he may happen to have in his mouth, cutting his bread, helping himself or others; to see such a person abruptly, in a moment, called off to do something else; or rather to assume one of the gravest appearances imaginable, cannot be viewed with indifference. For if a person of any note drinks to him: you might think an accident had all at once deprived him of the use of his limbs: his eyes are then immediately fixed upon the person pledging him; and if you knew no better, you might think he had suddenly become paralytic, or, as it is commonly termed, had been thunderstruck. Besides, the same rules of civility which require this observance on the part of the *patient*, demand no small share of vigilance on the part of the *agent*. If, for instance, the latter wishes to drink to another person, he should by all means watch the proper moment, to give the former time to swallow his mouthful; and thus, if possible, prevent him from being under the disagreeable necessity of stopping his grinders all at once. The pledger should by all means make it as convenient as possible for the other to get rid of his mouthful, which commonly appears on one side swelling his cheek like an egg, or a kind of wen, and sometimes overrunning with fat, even disgusting. The common course of health drinking in London is for the men to drink to the women, and the women to the men; and if even a young man should single out any young woman to drink to in particular, his ill manners would be severely noticed. Sometimes, on certain occasions, the company drink round alternately.

Horns.

I have met with a woman at the head of a large party sometimes in the streets of London, carrying a large pageant, representing a man with a swinging pair of horns on his head. The chief woman in this procession has a drum beating before her, and is followed by a great number of low or ragged females hallowing, shouting, and beating warming-pans, pots, and kettles, for the sake of the noise. Upon asking the occasion of all this, I was told that some man had unfairly accused his wife of making him a cuckold; and that the good woman, assisted on these occasions by her kind neighbours, had beaten him soundly; and that this ceremony was generally chosen to finish the business.

Some PARTICULARS *relative to the* CONQUEST *and* POSSESSION *of* BRAZIL *by the* DUTCH, *in the Seventeenth Century.*

[*Concluded from p.* 316.]

THE captainship of *Siara* contains about ten thousand inhabitants, and carries on very little trade. The principal town, which bears the same name, has a harbour which can only be entered by small vessels. It has an insignificant fortress.

The next captainship is that of *Rio Grande*. The capital of this province is *Natalia*, and is defended by a citadel called *Dos Santos Reyes*, which is one of the strongest fortresses in Brazil. The river upon which the capital is situated flows out of a lake, thirty miles in circumference, whence very fine pearls are obtained. There are two other towns of some consideration in this province. *Cuhuna*, a place of some strength, and *Parantiba*, which is well fortified and garrisoned, to keep the Indians in check, who are very numerous in its vicinity. The population of *Rio Grande* is estimated at twelve thousand inhabitants.

The captainship of *Paraiba* has for its capital *Nuestra Sennora de la Nevas*, which stands near the river Paraiba, at the mouth of which is the harbour. It has a large and handsome custom-house, and a pentagonal fort called *St. Catherine*, which defends the entrance of the harbour. Seven or eight ships of about 250 tons burthen, annually enter this port from Portugal, laden with various articles for the use of the colony. They take chiefly sugar and cotton in return, more of which is raised in the northern captainships than in those of the south, especially since the discovery of the gold mines, which have rendered the inhabitants of the latter less eager in the improvement of their plantations. There are twenty-one sugar-houses in this province, and the sugar manufactured in them is said to be superior to any other in Brazil. Besides sugar and cotton, they also export dying woods, several sorts of drugs, and other valuable commodities. The capital is computed to contain nearly four thousand inhabitants, and the province about twenty thousand.

The captainship of *Tamaraca* consists of the island of that name, and about twenty miles of coast. The capital, called *Nuestra Sennora de la Conception*, is built on the side of a hill near the middle of the island. In this island, which is formed by the river *St. Francis*, there are several sugar-houses. The sugar-cane flourishes with great luxuriance in the well watered and rich plains of *Tamaraca*. The coast is covered with cotton plantations, and the mountains abound with horned cattle, great numbers of which are slaughtered for the sake of the hides. On the main land, near the coast, lies *Goyara*, a thriving town. The population of this province is reckoned at ten thousand.

The province of *Pernambucco* comprehends a line of coast of nearly two hundred miles. *Olinda*, which lost the distinction of capital of the province whilst the Dutch were in possession, regained it upon their expulsion. It occupies a commanding situation, being built on the side of a hill near the sea; but, from the nature of the ground, the streets are uneven, and particularly inconvenient. Some of the houses are elegant, and the city is ornamented by several handsome fountains. It contains about twelve thousand inhabitants. The harbour admits of large vessels, and is defended by several fortresses. *Mauriceburgh* is now a dependence upon *Olinda*. *Pernambucco* is a fertile province, but has greatly declined

from its former state of prosperity. It used to yield annually more than 15,000 chests of sugar, but at present it usually furnishes 4000. On the other hand, however, cotton plantations have been greatly multiplied, and the average importation into Portugal of cotton from Pernambucco, which however includes the cotton from Tamaraca and from Paraiba, is 29.000 bags. The population of this province was estimated, several years ago, at ninety thousand, including negroes, people of colour, and Indians; but it is said that many families have emigrated since that period to Paraguay, Peru, and Chili. Besides the capital, it contains the towns of *Igaracu, Serinhaim, Porto Calvo, Alagoas del Norte, San Antonio de Rio Grande, Alagoas del Sud,* and *Penedo de Rio Francisco,* which bounds the province to the south. The island of *Fernando Noronha,* which lies at the distance of fifty leagues from the coast, is included under the jurisdiction of this captainship. The Portuguese, after having for many years deserted this island, returned to it in 1738, and erected seven strong forts for its defence. These forts are garrisoned with regular troops, who are relieved every six months. Besides the garrison, a few exiles, some indigent people of colour, and Indians employed on the public works, compose the whole of the inhabitants of the island. No plantations have ever succeeded in it, though the soil is good, owing to the dryness of the climate: whole years frequently elapsing without any rain. From December till April, turtles constitute the only food of the inhabitants; after that time, the turtles disappear, and provisions from the continent are then the only dependence of the islanders. There are two good harbours where ships of any size may ride in safety, except during the prevalence of north-west winds.

To return now to the historical part of this narrative.—It was not long after the departure of Count *Maurice* that the affairs of the Dutch in Brazil fell into a state of progressive decay; which, though apparently ascribable to a change of men and of measures, originated perhaps in the want of the fundamental conciliating and consolidating policy which would have reconciled the Portuguese colonists and the native inhabitants to the dominion of a foreign and heretic power.

For some time before the departure of that nobleman, rumours were spread of intended conspiracies amongst the Portuguese; and, though they were not traced to any authentic source, or were confirmed by any overt acts, it was deemed necessary to disarm the Portuguese colonists by making them deposit all their weapons in the arsenals.

To Count *Maurice* succeeded in the government of Dutch Brazil, three commissioners:—*Van Hamel,* a merchant, of Amsterdam; *Basses,* a goldsmith, of Haarlem; and *Van Bullestraat,* a carpenter, of Middleburgh;—who, though men of integrity, were possessed of narrow minds, and were inadequate to the government of an extensive colonial empire, more founded upon conquest and policy, than upon commerce or cultivation. Although under their administration commerce appeared to be animated with new vigour, and larger returns were made to Europe in the following year than had ever before been received, yet this was but an ephemeral semblance of prosperity. The produce of the lands which had been assigned by their illustrious predecessor for the support of the fortifications, formed part of their shipments. The fortresses were consequently suffered to fall into ruin. They even sold the arms and ammunition to swell the amount of their remittances; and compelled the Portuguese colonists to pay up at once all arrears of debts to the company, by which many became insolvent, and all ripe for revolt.

The public strength having been thus weakened, if not annihilated, the discontented Portuguese conceived hopes of throwing off the Dutch yoke. *Cameron,* a native Brazilian, had assembled a body of his countrymen beyond the river *Francisco,* where he neither acknowledged nor rejected the Portuguese dominion, whilst he wholly disowned that of the Dutch. To him the disaffected looked for aid, and a conspiracy was formed in 1645, at the head of which was *Juan Fernandez Vieira,* a Portuguese Jew of

obscure birth, but then an opulent merchant at Olinda. His honourable dealings and princely munificence had gained him much popularity, and his subsequent prudence, perseverance, and bravery, has entitled him to a distinguished place in the history of Brazil.

In the month of April of that year, intelligence was received by the Dutch government that *Cameron* had marched with his Brazilians to attack the Dutch in *Rio Grande*. In the mean time it was the intention of *Vieira* and his associates to put their designs in execution in the midst of the capital of Pernambucco, at an entertainment to be given at *Vieira*'s house, in honour of his marriage with a daughter of *Antonio Cavalcante*, another of the conspirators. To this festival were invited most of the officers and principal people in the service of the company, whom the conspirators intended to seize. The plot was discovered at the moment of its execution; but *Vieira* and his associates succeeded in escaping to the woods, where they formed themselves into a body, and soon drew together a number of Brazilian and Portuguese soldiers, and even some discontented Dutch settlers.

In the mean time, *Cameron* had advanced with his Brazilians to *Pojuga*, a town between *Olinda* and *Cape St. Augustine*, where the first hostilities were commenced by the defeat of about thirty Dutch soldiers who were in garrison at the place. Alarmed at their hostile proceedings, the council issued a proclamation, offering a pardon to all who returned to their duty, excepting *Vieira*, *Cavalcante*, and another. They sent a reinforcement to the island of *Tamaraca*, which was considered of great importance, and the garrison of which, as was indeed the case every where, was very weak. They assembled the few ill-appointed troops that could be spared, and gave the command of them, with the title of General, to Captain *Haus*, whose first expedition, was against *Pojuga*, which place he regained, driving the Brazilians before him and releasing forty prisoners.

Vieira now assumed the character of general and commander in chief; and the popularity of his name and cause soon created him an army, which was joined by Colonel *Henrico Dias* with a few Portuguese troops. With these he commenced the war in the heart of the Dutch dominions, and, assisted by *Cameron*, defeated General *Haus*, and compelled him to retreat from *Pojuga*, with the loss of one hundred men.

Intelligence was shortly after received that a Portuguese fleet from *Bahia* was expected with a reinforcement of troops to assist the malcontents. In this emergency, not only were succours earnestly entreated from Holland; but two deputies were dispatched to the Portuguese viceroy at Bahia, to remonstrate against the conduct of both *Cameron* and *Henrico Dias*, officers supposed to be acting under his authority, and having hostilely attacked the Dutch territories in Brazil, contrary to the treaties existing between the King of Portugal and the States General. The viceroy received these envoys with great courtesy; but stated, in reply, that he had no certain or official intelligence of the hostilities they alluded to; that if they had broken the truce, he would give the Dutch every satisfaction they could reasonably desire; but, if the Portuguese who were settled in the Dutch territories had been induced, by oppression, or any other cause, to take up arms, he could not be amenable for their conduct; and he had besides various complaints to make against some of the Dutch, who had by no means, he said, conducted themselves in conformity with the existing treaties.—There is little doubt, however, that the viceroy clandestinely encouraged those who had begun hostilities, and that even on this very occasion he concerted with *Hoogstraaten*, one of the gentlemen charged with this negociation, the treachery by which he in the sequel delivered up to the Portuguese the important post of *St. Augustine*, of which he was governor.

In the mean time the revolt extended to *St. Antonio*; and letters arrived from *Serinhaim* that the insurgents had got possession of the mouth of the river, and had taken or sunk the vessels that lay there. Admiral *Salvador Correa de Bonavides* appeared with a formidable Portuguese fleet of thirty

ships, and cast anchor before the *Recife*. Although it was pretended that, so far from entertaining any hostile intention, the Portuguese admiral only meant to assist the Dutch in quelling the revolt, and for that purpose offered to land his troops; the council declined the insidious proposal, and the Portuguese, finding themselves too weak to attempt any thing by open force against the capital, sailed away.

A short time after, intelligence came from *De linge*, governor of fort *Margareta* in *Rio Grande*, of the arrival of the Portuguese fleet in the bay of *Tranquona*, where they were landing troops with the avowed purpose of assisting the insurgents. Orders were now dispatched to Admiral *Lichthart*, who commanded the Dutch naval force on that station, and which consisted of no more than five ships, to attack the Portuguese vessels wherever he could find them; and, in consequence of these orders, he had soon an apportunity of exhibiting a fresh proof of his skill and courage, for with his small force he attacked the Portuguese fleet, consisting of seventeen sail, in the bay of *Tamandare*, captured three of the largest ships, and burnt or sunk most of the rest.

This naval victory was soon overbalanced by the reverses which the Dutch sustained on shore. *Serinhaim*, which had been long blockaded, was reduced by famine to surrender; and information was received that *Hoogstraaten* had yielded up the port of *St. Augustine*. He shortly after appeared in arms at the head of a corps of 600 Brazilians, with whom he joined *Vieira*, and continued to act against his countrymen till they were finally expelled from Brazil. General *Haus* too was surrounded by the insurgents, and taken prisoner, together with the greatest part of his little army.

In a short time, the Portuguese made themselves masters of all the strong places in *Pernambucco*, and at length blockaded *Recife*, the only strong hold remaining to the Dutch; who however retained possession also of the valuable island of *Tamarica*.

As soon as the news of these transactions reached Holland, the Dutch government fitted out a fleet of fifty-two sail, under the command of Admiral *Blankert*, whom they appointed Admiral of Brazil, Guinea, and Angola. He was accompanied in the expedition by Colonels *Schuppen* and *Henderson*, who had acquired much reputation under Count *Maurice*; and thus an open rupture commenced between Holland and Portugal.

The delays and disasters encountered by this fleet on its passage were so great, that it did not arrive at the *Recife*, till the garrison, reduced to the utmost extremity, were on the point of surrendering. About this time the gallant Admiral *Lichthart* died. The reinforcements brought by this fleet enabled the Dutch to protract the war, and even to obtain some trifling advantages; but, in the commencement of 1647, the Portuguese again blockaded the *Recife*, where the whole Dutch force was concentrated. They made a gallant defence; but at length, sallying out to attack the enemy in the field, they were defeated with the loss of eleven hundred, most of their officers, and all their artillery. Discord arose amongst the chiefs.—The civil governors, a new set having arrived with Admiral *Blankert*, sent home complaints against the military commanders, whilst the latter recriminated with acrimony. In the course of the protracted blockade of the *Recife*, Admiral *Blankert* was recalled; and though occasional succours were sent from time to time, they were only such as enabled the place to sustain an intermitted investment, sometimes closely blockaded, and at others with scarcely a Portuguese soldier in its neighbourhood, for upwards of six years.

At length, towards the end of 1653, the Portuguese government, who now openly assisted *Vieira*, sent a fleet of sixteen large men of war to attack the *Recife* by sea, which effectually dismayed the garrison, who had then long been closely blockaded, and apparently abandoned to their fate; and the few remains of the Dutch forces, in number between six and seven hundred, who had escaped from famine and the sword, evacuated Brazil in consequence of a capitulation, which was signed on the 26th of

January, 1654; whilst, by a treaty of peace, concluded in 1661, between Portugal and Holland, the integrity of Brazil was secured to the crown of Portugal, in consideration of four millions of florins (about 363,363 *l.* sterling), which that power agreed to pay to the States General in behalf of the Dutch West-India company.

On MARINE VEGETABLES, *and the* ICY CRUST *formed on* GLASS WINDOWS *in a* SEVERE FROST. *By Mr.* JAMES GRAHAM, *of Berwick upon Tweed.*

THE latter phænomenon, he observes, is so common, "that I believe there are few who have not taken some notice of it: however, with the great bulk of mankind, it excites not the least surprise. Such seems to be the general weakness of the human intellect. Some have supposed these icy figures to have been formed by chance; but on a closer observation this will not be found the case; for, when strictly examined, every figure is as regularly formed, as if drawn by the hand of a skilful artist, and the whole exhibits as it were a *beautiful delineation of various marine or sea plants!* Sometimes there is an exact representation of the plant from which that species of ashes, or alkali, commonly called *kelp*, is made. On the other parts of the glass a perfect likeness of some of the smaller vegetables appear, which from a small root branch out into an astonishing number of fine fibres, joined together in such curious workmanship, as far to excel any land production, at least that I have observed. Indeed, no description which I can give without a drawing can convey any idea either of the beauty or curiosity of these icy arborifications. What is the natural cause of this effect? A large fire, or the increase of company in a room, will sometimes change these figures, and partly melt the crust on the glass; but where nature is left to operate without interruption, the effect is generally the same.

"The first sight of the sea, to a person who has lived to maturity without seeing it, is the greatest object which nature presents to the mind on this terraqueous globe. If the survey is made on a calm summer's day, the clear, smooth, and extended surface, bounded only by the horizon, fills the mind with the most pleasing wonder and surprise. If the survey is made in winter, during a storm, what a grand and awful spectacle is presented, particularly to a person not accustomed to the scene! The deep and hollow sound of contending waves catches the ear at a great distance; but when the billows dash with such impetuous force on the shore, as to threaten destruction to the very rocks and banks which nature has placed as a barrier to the ocean's almost irresistible fury, the mind is filled with amazement.

"But the object to which I would direct the attention of the inquisitive mind, is the vast quantity of marine plants, which are to be found on the shore, and among the rocks, during the ebb tide. These are often thrown up in such promiscuous heaps on the beach, that superficial observers pay them no attention. They would not easily believe that the mind of the traveller is not less astonished, when he first visits the torrid zone and finds every tree, every shrub and plant different from any thing he had seen in the more temperate climates. I shall not attempt to give any delineation of this vegetable kingdom; even if my abilities were equal to the task, it would far exceed the limits of a short essay: but I will again assure all who have not made the experiment, that their pains and trouble will be amply gratified, and their curiosity fully repaid in so doing. I cannot, however, conclude without one more observation, viz.—During the ebb-tide, if the shore is rocky, a number of small pools of clear water are left, in which will be found many of the smaller plants adhering to the stones of rock, which, if carefully removed, and before they are too dry are spread on white paper, will exhibit a most pleasing and beautiful variety without the trouble of drawing."

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

An UNPREJUDICED ILLUSTRATION *of some of the most* IMPORTANT TEXTS *of the* BIBLE; *or a polemical, critical, and theological Reply to a public Letter, by Lord Crawford; addressed to the Hebrew Nation. Written without Prejudice by* SOLOMON BENNETT, *Native of Poland, &c.* 8vo. pages 237.

THIS Israelite author is a native of a foreign country and of a foreign school; he is also somewhat foreign in his opinions and assertions. His language, though in part constituting the merit of every author, we shall not attempt to criticise, as he has already made a very suitable and sufficient apology for himself, by informing us of his short residence in our country. We shall therefore only take into consideration the more intrinsic merits of his work, in which we have discovered many ingenious arguments and demonstrations, grounded on philosophical principles; together with many judicious comments on the former translations of certain portions of the psalms and the prophets Isaiah and Daniel, which appear more appropriate than those we have hitherto been accustomed to meet. Neither does his opinions coincide with many of the comments hitherto made by the Hebrew Rabbis.

The method this author has observed in the management of his translations, is carefully to explain all those passages which appear in the course of the foregoing treatise, and to point out in a clear and explicit manner those orations and panegyrics that only related to the temporal occurrences of those times with respect to Israel.

We also observe that this writer very tenaciously adheres to the grammatical and etymological rules of the Hebrew language, which, as an Israelite, he professes most perfectly to understand. Nor is he in any ways biassed to the mystical and sophistical explanations usually given, but combats with much energy those dogmas and opinions so generally received.

We therefore deem it highly incumbent on our impartiality and conscious duty to do that justice to his unprejudiced endeavours evinced in his several translations, (however much they differ from those generally exhibited) to speak with candour on those points that tend more particularly to strengthen and increase moral, social, and political virtue. The abstruseness of the Hebrew language having in a great degree rendered many of its poetical and fundamental qualities almost a total mystery to our church and its ministers, we are therefore prevented from entering into all the details of this author's explanation at present, and which we shall reserve for some future opportunity more largely to expatiate on, in the hopes that in the mean time our attempts therein will be aided and assisted by such of our learned ministers and reviewers as may feel themselves qualified for that task, without substituting ridicule for argument.

Although we have declined to meddle with his explanations on the original Hebrew texts, we will here give the following extracts from the work itself, that our readers may form some opinion of its merit. In page 73, his reasonings are thus:—

"The whole contents of those chapters (meaning the 47th and 49th chapters of Isaiah) with those annexed, speak in plain language, not only of a glorious restoration peculiar to Israel, but moreover for a covenant to all nations, and for a light to the Gentiles, &c. This 42d poetical chapter of Isaiah exhibits to us something more sublime than that of a triumphant Messiah, or of a restoration to the holy land. He said in the 8th verse, 'I am Jehovah; my name and my glory I will not refer to another; neither my praise to images; behold the former are come to pass,' &c.

"It is sudacious to observe, (says he) that a triumphant Messiah, or principal leader, proves always the deficiency of that generation, but by a general glory and completeness of a generation, a chief leader and ruler

can be entirely spared. It is then evident, that in this chapter of Isaiah, the vision alludes to a general glory and completeness, to an extensive knowledge of God in all parts of the globe, and accordingly a Messiah or chief ruler can be entirely spared.

"Besides, we may observe that one ruler cannot survey all the surface at once, who is therefore also useless. As for a suffering Messiah it is still more incomprehensible. 1st, Why should the innocent suffer for the guilty? 2dly, Why should the culprit and guilty be free from punishment and expiation? 3dly, If repentance and atonement are salubrious remedies for sin, then a suffering Messiah can also be spared. In short, all depends on our own application and the general completeness foretold in that chapter of Isaiah."

The author then proceeds, with many other arguments, to shew that the general doctrine of a Messiah is a mere traditional dogma, and no way supported on the authority of the Bible itself, and which he affirms is a creed wholly at variance and inconsistent with the principles of Judaism, as he has endeavoured to shew in p. 229. The object of all his arguments tends to disapprove the generally received doctrine of either a suffering or a triumphant Messiah.

In the Appendix we have noticed with much satisfaction the elucidation he has given of the various sacred names and attributes mentioned in the original Hebrew Bible, together with an historic account of the Jewish dispersion, which he is so far from considering as a punishment inflicted on them for the persecution and rejection of Christ, as has been vainly imagined by many Christians, —that he dates its commencement long antecedent to even the birth of Christ, placing it as far back as the reign of King Solomon. He therefore views the present scattered state of the Jews as the final accomplishment of God's promise to Abraham. In thy seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed.

Notwithstanding this work has several defects in respect to the correctness and to the beauties of the English language; and notwithstanding it may moreover contain some doctrines somewhat repugnant to the orthodox principles of both the Jew and Christian religion, in regard to a Messiah; we still deem it of no little interest to the unbiassed, unprejudiced, and unsophisticated mind.

The RISE *and* FALL *of* STATES *and* EMPIRES; *or the Antiquities of Nations, more particularly of the Celtæ or Gauls: containing a great Variety of historical, chronological, and etymological Discoveries, many of them unknown both to the Greeks and Romans. By* M. PEZRON. *To which is prefixed a Sketch of the Life of the Author.* 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 372. 1809.

WE strongly approve of the reprinting of valuable works which cease to be popular because scarce. Every man is not a diligent hunter of bookstalls, but there are many who would gladly arrive at knowledge by a shorter road. To such, it is of great advantage the republication of ancient works.

This volume by the learned Pezron is well known to the learned world as an acute and ingenious explication of the fabulous eras of ancient history, and a plausible examination of the origin of the Greek and Roman mythology. It displays no ordinary research; and if conviction do not always follow the labours of Pezron, it must, at least, be confessed, that he deserves the praise of superior diligence and accuracy. He traces, with much ingenuity, the etymology of several words through the Greek, Latin, and Teutonic languages. The work is neatly printed, and a short life of the author is prefixed.

The HOPE *of the* RIGHTEOUS *in* DEATH: *illustrated in a Funeral Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Horningsham. By the Rev.* FRANCIS SKURRAY, *A. M. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.* pp. 31.

A FUNERAL sermon, preached in commemoration of the death of a private individual, can possess little scope for observation. Mr. Skurray has acquitted himself with

that blameless mediocrity, which is negative praise. In our next we shall pay attention to a volume of poems from the same pen.

MEMOIRS *of* WILLIAM PALEY, *D.D. By* G. W. MEADLEY. *To which is added an Appendix.* 1 vol. 1809.

THOUGH a biographical sketch of the life and writings of Archdeacon Paley in the XXIII. Number, Vol. IV. of our New Series, and the anecdotes in our succeeding numbers, brought much of the Archdeacon's private life down to the year 1790, the writer of the present Memoirs, though he has made a very copious collection of the more recent circumstances, is not equally happy in his description of the early eccentricities of the Archdeacon's character, particularly when he was at Cambridge; perhaps indeed none but an academic or a Cambridge man could have done this completely. To G.W. Meadley, though he has deserved well of the literary world for what he has done, perhaps it might be said as upon a former occasion, "You should have seen him, Sir, as we did, when he stepped out of his little study into the lecture room, rolled from the door into his arm-chair, turned his old scratch over his left ear, and his left leg over his right, buttoned up his waistcoat, pulled up a stocking, and fixed a dirty covered, torn, ragged Locke upon his left knee, moistened his thumb with his lip, and then turned over the ragged leaves of his books, dog-eared and scrawled all over, with the utmost rapidity. All this was done in much less time than you have read the description of it."

Mr. Meadley, notwithstanding, to use his own words, has informed his readers that Mr. Paley "being generally careless about his dress, and sometimes even remarkably inattentive to it, attracted more than common notice, when he appeared in the public schools to keep his first *act*, with his hair full dressed, and in a deep ruffled shirt, and new silk stockings; which, aided by his gestures, his action, and his whole manner, when earnestly engaged in the debate, excited no small mirth in the spectators. This was his first appearance before the University as a disputant, and he acquitted himself with such unwonted ability, that the schools were afterwards invariably crowded whenever he was expected to dispute.

"Nor did Mr. Paley disappoint the general expectation of the University when he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in January 1763, but was senior wrangler of the year. In the senate house as in the schools, Mr. Frere was his most formidable competitor, and gained the second honours. Mr. Paley was probably more indebted for the first, to the quickness and strength of his conceptions, and to a promptitude of delivery, in which he always excelled, rather than to the superior extent of his mathematical acquirements.

"Soon after taking his Bachelor's degree, Mr. Paley was engaged, on the recommendation of Mr. Shepherd, as second assistant in a great academy at Greenwich, kept by Mr. Bracken, and chiefly resorted to by young men intended for the army and navy, where his department of teaching was the Latin language. His classical were indeed far inferior to his mathematical attainments, but with his strong talents, it may be readily supposed, that, when daily employed in reading and teaching the best authors, he soon supplied any former deficiency. His leisure hours were frequently employed in rambling about the metropolis, where a variety of new and interesting objects engaged his notice, and gave full scope of observation to his active mind.

"On him nothing was lost; and as he was equally ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, or of recreation, his residence at Greenwich at this important period of life, must have been highly advantageous to him. He certainly enjoyed a good play very much, and used frequently to attend the theatres, particularly Drury Lane, when Mr. Garrick, returning from the continent, reappeared upon the stage. He generally went into the pit, and seated himself as near to the orchestra as he could. But his chief amuse-

ment in London seemed to arise from attending the different courts of justice, the Old Bailey in particular; and there, from his frequent attendance and sagacity of observation, he acquired a clear and accurate knowledge of the criminal law. It is interesting at all times to trace the progress of a favourite inclination in youth, when leading to any laudable pursuit. The proceedings in the courts at Lancaster had made a forcible impression on his mind; and the trial of Eugene Aram, no doubt, added strength to a propensity in which his frequent visits to the metropolis at this time enabled him to indulge. In the midst of all this he was perfectly satisfied with his lot, and found himself so happy in his situation at Greenwich, that he has been often heard to say, 'the rank of *first* assistant in the academy was then the highest object of his ambition.' "

With respect to Mr. Paley being satisfied with his first "small earnest of patronage," Mr. Meadley mentions that "Mr. Paley frequently observed, that at Musgrove he had passed some of the happiest days of his life. Satisfied with what he had then received no cares about his future prospects disturbed the serenity of his mind. The situation of this pleasant village on the banks of the river Eden, allowed him to indulge himself frequently in angling, the favourite amusement of his youth. So partial was he to a sport, which, notwithstanding the opinion of honest Walton, can scarcely be reconciled to either reason or humanity, that he at one time kept a journal of his exploits, and had afterwards his portrait taken with his rod and line. Alluding to his success in trouling for pike, he used to say, that the fish when not hungry would sometimes nibble without swallowing the bait, in which case he found it necessary to stimulate its appetite by manœuvring; 'for,' added he, 'the pike reasons thus,—though I am not hungry now, I may be to-morrow, and therefore must not lose so tempting a prize.' "

As we have no room for a longer extract, we must now close our review with the pleasing observation, that the parents of Archdeacon Paley both lived to witness his high reputation and success in life. His mother died in March 1796; his father, whose prophetic anticipations respecting his son had been so fully confirmed, died in 1799, having taught the school at Giggleswick more than half a century. He had been vicar of Helpeston sixty-four years, which induced his son to suppose him the oldest beneficed clergyman in the kingdom.

On the sudden elevation of Bonaparte to the supreme direction of affairs in the French republic, Dr. Paley observed to a party of gentlemen, who dined with him at Bishop-Wearmouth:—

"The French are rapidly approaching to absolute monarchy again; the conventional government was established on a very broad basis, which has been narrowed on every subsequent alteration, and is progressively tending to a point. In similar convulsions, none can ultimately succeed in bearing sway but men of great intrepidity, great ability, and great roguery. Without great intrepidity, no man will intentionally venture upon so hazardous a career; without great ability, and without great roguery, no man can bring his designs to a successful close."

In reference to the discussions which took place in 1799 and 1800, about the Cold Bath Fields prison, Dr. Paley once explicitly declared,—"That the magistrates of Hicks's-Hall were by no means proper persons to be intrusted with the exclusive power of examining into, and controuling the conduct of Governor Aris; since they were salaried officers like himself; that the inquiry moved for was, in his opinion, no party question, but one which deserved to be very seriously considered; and that, for his part, he had always thought Sir Francis Burdett right in persevering to agitate the subject; for, by such continued exertions, he must ultimately succeed in correcting the abuse."

Dr. Paley is said to have left a very competent fortune among his family; for though he never levied the utmost value upon his preferments, and

always lived in a style suitable to his station, he had been through life *an economist upon a plan.*

But it may be said with propriety of these Memoirs by G. W. Meadley, that although the matter is really valuable, and the diversity most copious, yet an imposing arrangement, and an advantageous disposal of the strong lights and shades in the moral painting, seem not to have been studied.

Some idea of the mighty mind that once actuated Archdeacon Paley's mortal part may be formed from the following catalogue of his works, and the manner in which they have generally been received by an enlightened public, during a long succession of years:—

1. A Defence of the Considerations on the Propriety of requiring a Subscription to Articles of Faith, in reply to a late Answer from the Clarendon Press. 8vo. London. 1774.

2. Observations upon the Character and Example of Christ, and an Appendix on the Morality of the Gospel, annexed to Bishop Law's Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ. 8vo. Cambridge. 1776

3. Caution recommended in the Use and Application of Scripture Language. A Sermon preached July 15, 1777, in the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, at the Visitation of the Right Rev. Edmund Lord Bishop of Carlisle. 4to. London. 1777. reprinted in 8vo. 1782.

4. The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick. Small 8vo. 10th edition, 178--.

5. Advice addressed to the Young Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle, in a Sermon preached at a General Ordination, holden at Rose Castle, on Sunday, July 29, 1781. 4to. rep. in 8vo. 1783.

6. A Distinction of Orders in the Church defended upon the Principles of public Utility, in a Sermon preached in the Castle-Chapel, Dublin, at the Consecration of John Law, D.D. Lord Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Sept. 21, 1782. 4to. rep. in 8vo. 1783.

7. Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. 4to. rep. 2 vols. 8vo. 15th edition. 1785.

8. The Young Christian instructed in Reading and in the Principles of Religion; compiled for the use of the Sunday Schools in Carlisle. 16mo, Carlisle. 2d edit. 178--.

9 *Horæ Paulinæ*; or, The Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced, by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another. 8vo. 4th edition. 1790.

10. The Use and Propriety of local and occasional Preaching: a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle, in the year 1790. 4to.

11. An Essay upon the British Constitution, being the VIIth Chapter of the VIth Book of the Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. 8vo. 1792.

12. Reasons for Contentment, addressed to the labouring Part of the British Public. Carlisle. 12mo. 1792. rep. 8vo. 1793.

13. A short Memoir of the Life of Edmund Law, D.D. Bishop of Carlisle, inserted in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, and in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1794, and rep. with Notes, 1800.

14. A View of the Evidences of Christianity. 3 vols. 12mo. 1794; rep. 2 vols. 8vo. 9th edition.

15. Dangers incidental to the clerical Character stated, in a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, at Great St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, July 5, 1795, being Commencement Sunday. 4to.

16. A Sermon preached at the Assizes at Durham, July 29, 1795, and published at the request of the Lord Bishop, the Honourable the Judges of the Assize, and the Grand Jury. 4to. 1795.

17. Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature. 8vo. 1802. 8th edition.

18. Sermons on several Subjects. Distributed gratis amongst the Inhabitants of Bishop-Wearmouth, in compliance with a codicil to the author's will, 1806; they have been since published.

19. Sermons and Tracts, containing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.—1808.

REPORT *of the* TRIAL *in an* ACTION *for a* LIBEL *contained in a* REVIEW *of 'The Portraiture of Methodism,' at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, Saturday, March* 11, 1809.

THIS trial, Nightingale versus Stockdale, has, in a great measure, grown out of the same source which lately produced those excellent volumes, by a Barrister, entitled "Hints to the Public, and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching;" the first part of which we reviewed in page 218 of vol. IX, when it was justly remarked, "that these evangelical *antimoralists* (for a species of whom Mr. Stockdale, it is presumed, inadvertently became the publisher) swarm in every town in the kingdom, and turn their disciples to a systematic contempt of the moral law, and withdraw them from all dependence on the practice of their duty as men and christians." The same species have also erected themselves into a kind of popedom, claiming a spiritual or indefinite authority over churches, consciences, and even the persons of men. These are facts proved by legal evidence.

The Evangelical Magazine, and the Eclectic Review, have long been in the habit of signalizing themselves, not only in condemning the principles of those who do not subscribe to every tittle of their creeds, but in doing every thing in their power to stir up the minds of men and magistrates against the persons of those who reason against their discordant opinions.

Unhappily for the 'New Annual Register, for 1807,' the reviewer of Mr. Nightingale's Portraiture of Methodism thought proper to adopt some of that highly seasoned detraction, which the so-called evangelical hawkers of literature had so long dealt in exclusively. But, as new converts are frequently led so far by a blind zeal as to hurt the cause for which they contend, so the anonymous reviewer, who probably presumed he was covered by his friends and his publisher, seemed to endeavour at rivalling his predecessors; for, concluding his remarks on the publication just mentioned, he turns from the *work* to the *author*, and, with a mixture of the dictator and the dogmatist, asserted, "*There is a depravity indeed in this man's heart* (if we may reason from the publication before us), *that unqualifies him for giving evidence in any court. The Methodists may be fools, but their present historian* is obviously a knave."

Upon this particular point, Mr. Sedgwick, who was one of the counsel for the plaintiff, very judiciously observed,—

"If any writer publish a work injurious in its tendency to the morals of the community, he cannot be too severely reprobated or too pointedly exposed: the interests of the individual and of the public demand this. So if any one send forth a literary work that is feeble in the composition, or faulty in the style, or defective in the arrangement, for all this he is open to criticism, and his reputation as a writer must run the gauntlet. His arguments may be refuted, his assertions may be reproved, his principles may be condemned, his ignorance may be ridiculed.—The reviewer may, if he will, exhaust all the resources of eloquence, and reasoning, and irony, and wit, in exposing the emptiness of an author's pretensions to public fame. But it is to his merit or demerit as an author that the critic must confine his strictures; to go out of the way, and with unprovoked intemperance to attack his character as a man—to blacken him with reproach—to brand him with ignominy.—Ought this to be suffered? Is this to be endured? No. When courts of criticism thus abuse their jurisdiction, it is time that a court of justice should interfere, not merely to regulate their judgment, but to redress the injury sustained by their sentence.

"The present libel, Gentlemen, is rendered perhaps more important and impressive by the nature of the publication that excited it. Before I proceed further, I will say a word or two upon the subject. My client, Mr. Nightingale, was seduced, as too many have been, into the magic circle of

Methodism; it was at a time of life when his judgment was not sufficiently ripe, nor the faculties of his mind sufficiently exercised to secure him against the delusions of enthusiasm. The doctrines which he had been taught, he,—as is but too common in the first fervors of zeal,—became anxious to teach to others in his turn. As the libel states, and states very truly, he became a preacher. But when he had thus appointed himself to this most awful and responsible situation, he felt it incumbent upon him to examine into the truth of those doctrines which he had hitherto received upon trust. He did so. And being a man of liberal inquiry, and anxious only for truth, he compared the faith taught by the leaders of his sect, with the faith taught in the Christian Scriptures; and the result was, what every rational man might expect it would be, he became a convert from Methodism to Christianity. As an honest and conscientious man, he now felt it his duty to forsake that connexion into which he found he had too precipitately entered, and he accordingly retired from it. This secession drew down upon him great reproach and abuse; it excited burning enmity, and hot indignation.—While my client continued a member of the sect, so long as he promulgated their doctrines and promoted their views, no praise was withheld from him, they applauded his preaching to the skies, their chorus was, 'Hark the lark at Heaven's gate sings;' but when they found he had forsaken the nest, they changed their note. He was no longer the lark to whose celestial song the saints might listen with delight. No. They discovered on a sudden that he was a bird of a different wing. It was 'the *Nightingale*,—and not the Lark, grating harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.'

"But what became of my client after his departure from this sect? Gentlemen, I will tell you. He at that time resided at Macclesfield, and so highly had these people conceived of his abilities, that his school (for he then kept a school) was filled with the children of persons of the Methodist persuasion; he had upwards of ninety under his tuition; but after his change of sentiment was known, his pupils were nearly all taken from him, and by means of the underhanded machinations of one zealot and another, his scholars dwindled down to eight. In short, he was reduced by the malice of these unchristian bigots to a state of utter indigence, and was compelled to walk forth anew into the world to seek his bread. Thus situated, he left Macclesfield, and came up to London, under the patronage of a gentleman of distinguished reputation and character, who never would have patronised any man whose worth and virtues were not such as to deserve it. I allude to Mr. Smyth, Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge; by the aid of his introduction, and the recommendations which his own excellent character procured him, he was enabled by his literary exertions to maintain himself in a state of humble, but honest, and therefore honourable, independence. For such a man as this, who has always endeavoured to deserve well of society, and who looks to his reputation in society for support, what must be his feelings to find himself posted about the world as a renegado and a knave; so abandoned to corruption, so depraved of heart as to be unworthy of all confidence and credit with his fellow-men. I do not hesitate to say, and I am sure your feelings will go along with me when I say it, that the language of this libeller is as unmanly as it is infamous, and as cruel as it is base! Who shall remove from my client the stigma thus cast upon him? This record of his depravity is received every where, and how shall he erase it? Who shall redress an injury the extent and consequence of which to him, and situated as he is, it is difficult to calculate? Gentlemen, when I ask these questions, I look to you for an answer. It is your judgment as well as to your justice that I appeal. Your estimate of the value of moral character—I would fain pause over this consideration, and I would conjure you to pause over it—your estimate of the value of moral character, and the rate at which you appreciate the loss of it, will we estimated to-day by your verdict."

Which verdict, we may add, was

given in favour of Mr. Nightingale; the jury, having retired for about half an hour, awarded him two hundred pounds damages.

The Attorney General, who was counsel for the defendant, with Mr. Garrow, in defence of Mr. Stockdale as publisher of the libel, endeavoured to retort the charge of a libeller upon Mr. Nightingale, in asserting that he had libelled Mr. Adam Clarke.—With this view, he quoted a passage from the 'Portraiture of Methodism,' which Mr. Sedgwick observed was misapplied by the Attorney General; when the Lord Chief Justice interfered, and said,—"It does not appear here to refer to Adam Clarke; but if it did, what then? Let Adam Clarke, if he thinks proper, bring his own action."

As we may take another opportunity for selecting some of the highly picturesque descriptions of Methodistical practices detailed in Mr. N.'s 'Portraiture,' we shall close this review with an extract from the admirable and judicious charge addressed to the jury on this occasion.

"The work in question," his Lordship observed, "certainly professes to exhibit a variety of indecencies and enormities which the author states to be prevalent among the persons with whom he was connected at the time he was a member of that sect. He states these things, and he states them with freedom, and very strongly; and certainly, if his statements are true, they do excite very serious feelings in the mind of every well disposed christian. He has pourtrayed a very shocking scene of immorality and licentiousness, that must be subversive of all real religion; and connected with it certainly there are observations upon the characters of some preachers, which do them but little honour. Mr. Adam Clarke he has noticed in one place in terms of reproof, but I find, a few lines on, he mentions him as a person of great learning and piety, and he gives credit to many of that sect, for being religious and pious characters, and very efficient in their profession.

"The question for your consideration is this:—Whether these strictures which are complained of, be a fair criticism on a literary work, written in the spirit, and for the purpose of a fair and candid discussion of the work so criticised? Or whether, under the pretence of such criticism, it is a malicious slander of the person and private character of the author? That, I take it, is the fair question to be left for your consideration; for, as to the work itself, there can be no doubt but that in the fullest manner, it is fair in any person to criticise upon that work, and to go fully into the character of it. And this could not be done, in many cases, without in some respects commenting upon the person of the author; as far as he exhibits himself in this work he is fairly the subject of criticism. But if the critic travels into collateral matter, not pertinent to the subject of the book, and chooses to deal in any collateral slander; if he introduces any facts not stated in the work, and makes injurious comments upon them, in that respect he is a slanderer, and liable to an action. It is therefore material for you to collate this criticism with which Mr. Stockdale is here charged, with the Portraiture of Methodism as it has been read to you, and to see whether all the observations made by Mr. Stockdale—and when I say Mr. Stockdale, I would always be understood to mean the author of this writing—are borne out by the work, or whether there are not matters suggested collateral to the work, and for which there is no foundation in the work itself.

"Gentlemen, the writer begins,—'We have also received a thick octavo volume upon this same subject, entitled A Portraiture of Methodism,' and so forth, going through the title. 'This, we understand, to be the work of a Mr. Nightingale;' and they are borne out so far in that, that Mr. Nightingale's name is prefixed to it: 'who after having run through half the signs of the religious zodiac'—Now, gentlemen, I do not find any thing in the work, from which it can be shewn that this gentleman, the plaintiff, had 'run through half the signs of the religious zodiac;' by which it is no doubt meant to be intimated, that he had gone through a

variety of professions of faith, before he had embraced that of Methodism. But what antecedent faith, or what number of faiths, there seems to be no foundation to assert from the work, that I can find. Then it goes on to say, he 'at length entered into that of Westleyan Methodism, was a zealous preacher in its cause, sedulously attended the monthly love-meetings.' From what I find in the work, there does not seem to me to be any particular foundation for saying, that he was a *sedulous* attendant on the love-meetings, or was a participator in the practices of those meetings.—'And at length left this cause for some other, but, if we be rightly informed, not for a better." Now what faith he left it for, does not appear on the face of this publication; from the Portraiture of Methodism, it does not appear to what cause he had gone over; and we are now considering the facts as they appear on the face of the work itself; and whether he had taken up with a better or a worse, the commenting upon his book does not authorise this man, the author of the libel, in saying that he had not gone over to a better faith. Then he goes on;—'and now, in a paroxysm of spite, foams forth all the absurdities and trash which he has ever beheld among this extraordinary sect. But to us he foams in vain; the evidence of a renegado shall never be admitted in our court.' Now this does seem to result from the work; as by *renegado* is usually meant, in an offensive sense, a person who has left the faith he once professed. 'There is a depravity in this man's heart that unqualifies him for giving evidence in any court.' These words are certainly very offensive; but then the writer of them refers himself to the book as the foundation of that inference; he says, 'if we may reason from his publication before us;' and certainly in the course of criticism, it is allowable for him to infer a depravity in the author's mind, supposing the work fairly supports that inference; that is always a question for your consideration, whether the work maintains the inference, or whether the inference be a mere pretext to cover the writer's malice. 'The Methodists may be fools, but their present historian is obviously a knave.' If he founds himself upon the work, the person who wrote this might argue, that from what the author had exhibited of himself in his book, he could do no other than draw that conclusion; and I cannot say, if this were done in fairly commenting upon that work, and upon the author as connected with that work, that it would be absolutely a slander; but when it is said, 'the Methodists may be fools, but their present historian is *obviously* a knave;' if this embraces a larger field, if it comprehends the *private* and *domestic*, as well as the literary, character of the plaintiff, then, to be sure, he steps beyond the province of a critic, and his criticism becomes a libel.

"Gentlemen, it is for you to say, whether there be any slander collateral to this publication, and collateral to a fair criticism upon it, and whether the work remarked on is used only as a medium to convey slanderous imputations; or whether it is the fair result of a just critique:—as you understand it in one sense or the other, you will find your verdict. If you are of opinion that although part of the observations might be borne out by fair criticism, yet if the writer has gone beyond them, if he has libelled the plaintiff for the faith which he has now embraced; if he has represented him as a man of a perpetual change of faith, when it only appears from his book, that he had once erroneous opinions concerning Christianity—it is for you to say, whether you think that will fairly warrant the assertion that, before he became a Methodist, he had 'run through half the signs of the religious zodiac.'

"I shall not trouble you with reading the passages from the book, which you have already heard—they are in your memory. If the things stated in this book are true, they are matter of very serious consideration to every one who wishes well to the interests of religion, and of society at large.—If the defendant has gone beyond fair observations, your verdict will be for the plaintiff."

The result of the Jury's verdict, as we have before stated, was in favour of Mr. Nightingale.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

ON A MOON-LIGHT EVENING.

HOW Luna spreads on every side
Her silv'ry veil of light so pale!
How swift her am'rous beams do glide,
To kiss each flow'ret in the vale.

Glow-worms, now, their light are shedding,
Gilding cowslips with their ray;
Around their lucid charms they're spreading,
To light the beetle on his way.

Ah! gently tread the humid ground,
Where'er the dewy drops are seen!
Ah! spare the Gems which, glitt'ring round,
Bedeck each trembling leaf so green.

T. P.

Higher Ardwick, near Manchester.

TO A THORN IN BLOOM.

HAIL, thou fair offspring of the beauteous hour,
When clad in blooming robes all nature reigns!
O let me cull one blossom from thy bow'r,
To show the world that Spring the victory gains
O'er Winter stern, and thee, her meed, obtains;
Whom now, exulting in the tyrant's woe,
She waves triumphant o'er her veteran foe.

Emblem of victory! it checks my joy
To think how soon thy honour must decline!
When the bright sun shall be no longer coy,
But boldly ride through Cancer's sultry sign,
To urge his flaming progress through the line,
A champion fierce, that travels in his car,
Shall with the victress wage unequal war.

Who is this champion? who shall dare contest
For valour's meed, on Spring's dissuading ground?
Usurping Summer, plum'd with burning crest,
With thunder arm'd, and with the dog-star crown'd!
In him the dreadful pow'rs of war abound:
He thy fair posies from her grasp shall wring,
And pluck the trophies from the brow of Spring!

No longer then thy boughs, ill-fated Thorn!
With spotless white, and blooming green shall glow;
No more the grove, the copse, or fence adorn,
No more embalm the zephyrs as they blow;
Nor yet to me their fragrant sweets bestow:
For then may I to woods and groves repair,
And pluck thy blooms incomparably fair?

No; the rude tyrant on the throne of Spring,
Shall plant his standard on the plain around;
And in each vale, with proud disdain, shall fling
Thy tarnish'd honours on the sun-burnt ground,
Where all the pomp of Spring did erst abound:
Yes! thy fair flow'rs shall fall beneath his breath,
And every blossom wear the hue of death!

With drooping heart, and sympathetic eye,
While I behold them, blasted in their prime,
Softly I'll chaunt their death-song with a sigh,
In words of woe and eloquence sublime:
Heav'n shall inspire me at the solemn time!
Then all thy warbling guests the knell shall ring,
And thy departed charms be sepulchred with Spring.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Tilshead, Wiltshire Downs,
April 2d, 1809.

LINES.

HAIL to that holy Seer, or studious Youth,
Whose thirst for knowledge, or whose zeal for truth,
First taught them to expand th' historic page,
And cull the flowers of each preceding age;
Thence shewing, by judicious mixture, how
To twine the wreath around the classic brow.

'Tis their's to tell you, and they'll tell you true,
When the great leader of th' oppressed crew
That groan'd in Egypt under Pharoah's rod,
Brought forth his people with the hand of God;
Me, hapless me, in Egypt left behind,
Ages roll'd on, and saw me yet confin'd,

For 'twas my lot, tho' I their bondage shar'd,
Join'd in their songs, and in their darings dar'd,
When laden with the spoils, they sought the coast,
And fled before the death-devoted host,
That never in the desert I should mourn,
Or in the Land of Promise should sojurn.
But when, in future times, the Dardan Boy
Brought back Achaia's pride, the scourge of Troy,
Disdaining slothful ease, and languid peace,
I stood the foremost in the ranks of Greece:
But such thy fate, Pelides, and my own,
Never to enter Troy's ill-fated town;
But when Troy fell, and War's alarms were o'er,
And great Eneas sought the Punic shore,
Me, when Love's ardent flames began to glow,
He saw in Carthage, and forgot the foe.
But when to Latium he had steer'd his flight,
And Rome arose to his prophetic sight,
His eye far piercing, and his judgment clear,
Knew I should never find a station there.
Such was my lot, but when great Cæsar shone,
And bade Rome call the conquer'd world her own,
I in the Gaulish legions took my stand,
Nor fear'd the haughty tyrant's stern command.
I own in council he unequall'd sat,
And I ne'er boasted talents in debate;
But Cæsar, nor the world's united might,
Could ever drive me from the midst of fight.
Me, when Timos thunder'd as a god,
And Persia trembled as the tyrant trod,
The heaven-wrapt Bramin on the sacred shore
Of Ganges, saw me twice, but saw no more.

In later times, should curious eyes pervade,
And wish to draw me from the silent shade,
I still stand forth obtrusive to the view,
By others challeng'd, as I challenge you.
Go then;—but seek me not in modern France,
Nor with the beaux esprit, nor in the dance,
Nor in the strains of Italy to join,
Nor in the rites of Venus, nor the wine:
But would you place me, all my cares beguiling,
And view me, where you'll ever see me smiling—
Seek me where GEORGE and ENGLAND shine to view,
And where they flourish—there I flourish too.

THE ADMONITION.

PAUSE, Wanderer pause! ere thou presum'st to move,
With lawless feet, along these flowery ways!
For here, at eve, Ophelia's spirit strays,
To hear the moanings of the turtle dove!

Calmly reflect that these sequester'd walks
Will then re-echo, with unseemly sound,
That here Octavian takes his lonely round,
Communing with the spirit as it stalks!

But if thy bosom ever felt the glow
By which the soul in tenderness dissolves—
Go onward, Wand'rer! to the house of woe,
Where Death enthron'd mysterious Nature solves!

Pursue this path! 'twill lead the to the shade
Where lie the relics of th' immortal Maid!

Grafton-Street, May 1809. J. G.

ELEGY.

"If ever Chance two wand'ring loves shou'd bring
"To yonder tomb, where simple roses spring,
"O'er the pale marble shall they join their heads,
"And drink the falling tears each other sheds;
"Then sadly say, with mutual pity mov'd,
"*O may we never love as these have lov'd.*"

GENIUS at length has given me a crown
Of various flowers to adorn my head;
But ah! 'twas given when my love had flown,
When all her charms were shrouded with the dead.

Yet will I cherish the delusive art,
And still at eve my favorite vigil keep;
For since the Gay no pleasure can impart,
'Tis holy joy with Sympathy to weep.

How blest are they who never heard the strain
That Fancy warbles thro' the mournful grove!
Who ne'er were taught of Fortune to complain,
Or feel the pangs of disappointed love!

Let them be blest! and whatsoe'er my lot,
I'll brave Misfortune with a brow serene;
Save, when I muse on some deserted spot,
Where oft our walks of innocence have been.

To mark the brook wind carelessly along,
To view the herd across the meadows stray,
And list to rueful Philomela's song,
May smooth Octavian's ever-upland way!

Oft will I wander to the mould'ring stone,
That bears the traces of Ophelia's name;
Oft thro' the woodland-solitudes, alone,
Will to the moon my wretchedness proclaim.

How oft together, ere the sun withdrew,
We lay enamour'd near yon awful grot!
How oft we ponder'd on the distant view,
The winding river and the rural cot!

But there no more Ophelia shall resort,
To shun the Summer's penetrating heat;
No more thro' yonder valley shall she sport,
Or in the woods her lov'd Octavian meet!

Low under ground those virtuous cheeks decay,
Where once the hues of roseate health appear'd!
Dim are those eyes that once eclips'd the day,
By Friendship honor'd, and by Love rever'd.

Yet 'tis sublime, with an unruffled eye,
To muse upon the features of the past;
To hear the voice of Virtue from on high,
Proclaim our lives *eternally* shall last!

OCTAVIAN.

Kensington, May, 1809.

QUATORZAIN.

HUSH'D is the mournful blast! and thro' the skies
The rolling planets urge their devious ways;
No vagrant zephyr through the valley sighs,
And not an insect in the welkin plays:

'Tis a religious truce that few enjoy,
For Somnus now, enthron'd on yonder tow'r,
Does half the nations of the world annoy
With the rank poison of the midnight hour!

I'll seek the margent of some limpid stream,
With contemplation renovate my soul,
Where I may view, sublim'd in awful dream,
The constellations circle round the pole;

Or roam with Newton thro' the vaulted air,
Far from the haunts of Wretchedness and Care!

Grafton-street, May 1809. J. G.

RHAPSODY, *on reading the Poetical Works of* JOHN SCOTT.

SCOTT lov'd the soft elegiac song,
That mourn'd for charms untimely fled;
He loath'd the trifler's empty strain,
Where feign'd—imaginary pain,
And emblems of a sickly head,
Were seen the puny lines among!

He lov'd to hear the Muse rehearse
Some genuine woe in genuine verse;
He sought the *soul-dissolving* rhyme,
Energic — pure — devout — sublime;
For ah! his heart was taught to know
The summit of superior woe;
To feel the loss of one it lov'd,
By all the smiles of Heaven approv'd!

So I delight the song to hear,
(Replete with unaffected woe)
That's form'd to charm the dullest ear,
And make the coldest bosom glow!
But hence! with all those flowery strains,
The offspring of romantic brains!
Avaunt! with all those lays of "fire,"
Where Love's succeeded by "Desire!"
And all those Della Cruscan rhymes,
That please the ear to spoil the times!
O! leave us the impressive song
That flows devoid of studied art;
Where reason charms, and numbers strong,
Melt into love the critic's heart!
Give then the lays of Shenstone sweet,
Where *sense — affection — learning meet*;
Or plaintive Pope's emphatic lyre,
Whose mellow sounds can never tire!

O! how delightful 'tis to be,
When Midnight rides on her raven plumes,
Sublim'd in mournful reverie,
Amid the ivy-circled tombs!
To ponder there, by man unseen,
On Nature's swift decay;
And every hollow blast between,
Save when the loud lapwing intervene,
To pour the requiem-lay.

Though from me Death has snatch'd my Love,
Has hurl'd her to the lonely tomb,—
Th' eternal Essence lives above,
Scorning the grave's ungenial gloom:
Yet every year that steals along
Shall prompt at least one simple song;
While Recollection brings to light
The charms that Heaven beheld unite,
And in one frame preside;
Then Cynthia, by whose argent beam
We rambled near the brawling stream,
So oft at even tide,
Shall watch the place where Virtue sleeps,
Where meek-ey'd Contemplation weeps,
Shall lure my wistful eyes from earth,
Unfolding the joys of the Second Birth;
Then looking to the lowly tomb,
I'll think of happier days to come!

Grafton-street, May 1809. J. G.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. EDWARD STRACEY'S, *of Westminster, for an improved Method of hanging the Bodies, and of constructing the Perches of four wheeled Carriages, by which such Carriages are rendered less liable to be overturned; and of constructing Perch-bolts and Collar Braces.*

THIS invention embraces four objects, and is described as follows:—First. The constructing of the perch of a four wheeled carriage in such a manner that either of the axletrees may have a vertical motion independent of the other, so that one axletree may remain parallel to the plain of the horizon, whilst the other is perpendicular to it, or, in other words, that the axletrees may be in different planes at the same time.

Second. The hanging of the body on the springs of such a carriage, in such manner as will tend not only to diminish the liability of its being overturned, but add also to the ease of its motion.

Third. The forming of a collar brace, which shall almost immediately bring the body to an equilibrium, should the centre of gravity be moved.

Fourth. The forming of a perch-bolt; by the use of which the carriage may be more easily turned to the right or left, and the friction that now takes place by the use of the common perch-bolts, between the wheel plates, the transom bed, and the fore-axletree bed, reduced almost to nothing.

Carriages constructed on Mr. S's. principle, differ but little in appearance from other four wheeled carriages; the chief distinction lying in the construction of the perch, and its having a revolving motion, and in the hanging of the body on the springs.

The perch of this invention is formed of any tough wood or iron, and may be of the same length and diameter as others; its size being proportioned to the strength required. The fore part of this perch is fixed to the transom bed in front, as usual, and the after part is so contrived that the perch has the power of a revolving motion in it, being connected to this axletree bed by a cylindrical box of metal, through which the perch passes at the junction of the perch wings, and then enters in the cylindrical metal box fastened in the hind axletree bed itself; in both of which the perch is allowed to turn freely, being guarded with a collar of brass to reduce the friction; and that part of it which works in the box in the hind axletree bed, being a cylindrical axis made of iron or other hard metal, fixed at the end of the perch, and secured by a strong nut, screwed on to the end of the axis. The diameter of this axis may be from one to two inches, or more, as necessary.

The mode of hanging the body on the springs, is thus described:—The principal variation from the common method of hanging the body on its springs, consists in the body loops, which must be so extended that the ends of them may come nearly under the shackles of their respective springs, and each of them so formed as to end in a cylindrical axis of one or two inches or more in length, and sufficiently strong to support the body; and on each a shackle for the reception of one of the main braces, should be fitted, ending in a cylindrical box or socket, made so as to work and turn on the axis of the body loop, and secured to it by a nut and pin; which shackles should be of such a length as to work entirely clear of their respective body loops; the body is then to be hung by the main braces attached to these shackles on the springs in the same manner as other carriage bodies are usually hung.—When the body is thus hung the action is as follows:—should either of the hind or fore wheels descend into a low spot in the road, or ascend a raised surface, the boxes or sockets on the body loops will turn on their axes nearly the tenth of a circle, and to that inclination will the body, with the co-operation of the collar braces, hereinafter described, be enabled to preserve its equilibrium sufficiently, so as not to be overturned.

The collar brace is thus formed:—a roller made of metal, wood, or other substance sufficiently strong, about two inches and a half in diameter, and about three inches and a half long,

has an axis of iron, or other suitable metal, passed through and fixed firm in its centre, and projecting about half an inch at each end of the roller, the axis being supported at each end by an upright piece of metal or wood, (being standards for the roller) fastened on the press at the place where collar brace rings are usually fixed, on which standards the axis is allowed to turn round freely, being always kept well greased, and then over or underneath this roller, when thus fastened on the perch, a proper strap for a collar brace is conducted from a collar brace ring, fixed opposite to the roller, under the right hand, or off side of the body; which strap is drawn tight, and screwed on the opposite side of the roller; and then over or underneath the roller a similar strap is conducted from a collar brace ring, fixed opposite to the roller under the left hand, or near side of the body; which strap must be drawn tight and screwed on the opposite side of the roller.

The perch-bolt is made of iron or other tough metal, two or three inches shorter than the common perch-bolts, and the diameter proportioned to the strength required; a collar of iron projects round the centre, a quarter of an inch or more from the surface, and about an eighth of an inch thick; and on the upper side of this collar or projection to the upper extremity of the bolt is formed a right hand male screw, the threads of which may be from an eighth to a quarter of an inch apart, and on the lower side of this collar, to the lower extremity of the bolt, in like manner, is formed a left hand male screw, the threads of which may be from an eighth to a quarter of an inch apart, care being taken to proportion the strength of the threads of both screws to the weight they have to carry. To this perch-bolt are to be adapted two female screws or taps of iron, or other hard metal, one for the right hand male screw, and the other for the left hand one. The flanches of these female screws are then to be sunk and bolted, one into the under part of the transom bed; and the other into the upper part of the fore axletree bed; the perch-bolt is then to be screwed, each male screw into its proper female screw, and the bolt turned round until screwed perfectly tight, and the fore axletree bed brought parallel to the hind axletree bed.

Mr. EDWARD STEER'S, *of the Inner Temple, for a new Method, directed by Machinery, of using the Screw, by which its mechanical Power, or its Motion is increased.*

THE new method of applying the mechanical power of the screw is, in the first place, by the screw and nut being made to revolve together, either in the same, or in a contrary direction, the one somewhat faster than the other. If they turn in the same direction, the one somewhat faster than the other, an increase of power is obtained; if in a contrary direction, there is an increase of motion produced. In the second place, the new method is by two screws, placed opposite to each other, revolving together in the same circular direction, or in a contrary direction, their nuts being fixed; or in the third place, by their nuts revolving together, the screws being fixed.

The machinery necessary to direct the operation of this new method, must be such as will turn the screw and nut, or the two screws and their nuts, one quicker than the other, in the same direction, or such as will turn them in a contrary direction. There are various modes of producing these effects, which an ordinary knowledge of mechanics will suggest. A drawing represents the wheels A and B, fixed upon the nut A, and the screw B, are of the same diameter, but the wheel A, has one tooth more than the wheel B; they are turned by the same pinion C. Now suppose the wheel A to have 101 teeth, and the wheel B 100 teeth, then, when the wheel A, has made one revolution, the wheel B, will have made one revolution, and the one hundredth part of another; consequently, the screw will have risen one hundredth part of the distance between two of its threads, and the increase of power obtained by this new method will be in proportion of 100 to 1. Now suppose there be another screw D, and nut E, revolving round a pin in the centre of the upper part of the screw B, and sup-

pose the nut E to be fixed to a wheel, having 102 teeth, and to the screw D, a wheel having 101 teeth, then when they are turned round by the same pinion, as soon as the nut E, has made one revolution, the screw D, will have made one, and the one hundred and first part of another, by which operation the nut E, will be lowered the one hundred and first part of the distance between two of the threads of the screw. The turning of the two first mentioned wheels, then, has the effect of raising the nut E, the one hundredth part, and the turning of the two last mentioned wheels, the effect of lowering the nut E, the one hundred and first part of the distance between two of the threads of the screw; consequently, when the wheels are turned all together once round by the same pinion, the effect will be that of raising the end F, the ten thousand one hundredth part of the distance between two of the threads of the screw, and the increase of power obtained by this new method, will be in proportion of ten thousand one hundred to one! The two wheels in the small frame G, which is attached to the large one by hinges, are to be used when it is required to produce an increase of velocity, by raising the pinion C upon its axis, so as to be disengaged by the wheel A. A fourth figure represents two screws with their nuts placed opposite to each other; these being turned by machinery similar to that already described, their nuts being fixed, then supposing them turned in the same circular direction, one screw will advance and the other recede; or, if the screws be fixed, and the machinery applied to the nuts, then one nut will advance and the other recede; but as the motion of the one will be quicker than the other, they will gradually approach, and there will be an increase of power procured.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

A PAPER, by the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, on native arseniate of copper, was read. The existence of this substance in nature has been held problematical, and its discovery in a mine between fifty and sixty fathoms below the surface of the earth, in Cornwall, is an additional stimulus to pursue our researches. This mineral is of a pale yellow colour; two specimens of it were analyzed by Mr. M'Gregor, one of which contained 69—of arsenic acid, and 26—copper, the other 72—acid, and 28—copper. Some muriate of iron and silica were also found, but they are deemed not essential to the mineral.

Dr. Chisholme has laid before the society some particulars respecting a race of pygmies, said to exist as a nation in the centre of the island of Madagascar. M. Baudin, who had visited that island, and spent fifty days among them, and who was in the French West Indies, had one of these beings preserved; it was a man about 33 years of age, measuring only thirty-two inches, but perfectly proportionable in all his parts. A child of a year old was preserved in spirits, and measured one foot. These people are represented as being much fairer than the other natives, and of a bright copper colour; they are also said to be very ingenious, expert with bows and arrows, or javelins; and hospitable, humane, and generous. One account states them to have long hair, and another short and woolly. They are also very numerous, M. Baudin having seen above 8000 in one town. The women are said to have little breasts and almost no milk, so that the children are fed with that of cows. Dr. Chisholme, who personally inspected and measured these preserved bodies, concludes, that a pygmy race should no longer be considered as fabulous, and that such has now been discovered in Madagascar. Some other French voyagers have likewise mentioned the existence of these singular people.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

WE are glad to find that the Royal Academy have relinquished the annual dinner at Somerset House, and apply the money to the

relief of decayed artists and their widows. The dinner, it was true, was well attended by the nobility and others, who were gratified with being considered patrons of the arts, but who never purchased a picture, and who know not the difference between a Rembrandt and a Titian. The annual dinner never could be considered, from the heterogeneous assembly that was invited, as "the feast of reason, or the flow of soul." It was nothing more than an ostentatious banquet, given to flatter persons who had no zest for the arts, and had not the tythe of the merit of those whom they thought honoured by their company. The folly of this annual dinner was, that when any person could make interest with the council to be invited, he was afterwards sent a card every year, sometimes whether *dead* or alive, no matter how stupid he may be as a companion, or repulsive as a guest. The colour of the port occupied more of the conversation, generally, after dinner, than the *colouring of the artists.*

This year's exhibition has evinced that the artists are not merely maintaining their reputation, but advancing it. The present will be found an improved exhibition. The ardour of emulation is visible in the exertions that the Academicians have made, and the young men have caught the flame which so honourably animates their predecessors.

The venerable president does not seem to feel the hand of time. Of three pieces his *Bard* is the best.

Mr. Hoppner has six beautiful portraits painted with his usual taste. They hold the first distinction in the rooms in this branch of the art. They are three whole-lengths and three heads—*Lady Essex*, which is in the centre of the Great Room, is a most striking figure, and combines with the most perfect resemblance, force and delicacy. *Lord Essex*, and *Lord St. Vincent*, are also whole-lengths, and very fine. *Earl Spencer*, *Sir George Beaumont*, and a *Lady* are half-lengths.

Sir William Beachey has eight pictures, of which his *Mrs.* and *Miss Wetherell* is the best. It is a very beautiful picture.

Mr. Shee has only two, *Colonel Sheldon* and *Lord Kensington.* They are both excellent portraits.

Mr. Calcott is this year at the head of the landscape painters. *The Watering-place* is exquisitely beautiful.

Mr. Owen advances year by year in the art, with a rapidity the most promising. He has eight pictures. *Lady Beaumont* occupies the same place in the room as his best portrait did last year, and it is worthy to fill the place.

Mr. Phillips has made great improvement this year. He has a large portrait of the *Prince of Wales*, which, however, is not his best either in point of likeness or of composition; for his *Sir Joseph Banks* is an incomparable picture, and will establish his reputation in the art. *Mrs. Whitmore* is also a beautiful portrait.

Mr. Woodforde has five pictures; and so has Mr. Thompson, of which the *Distressed Family* is the most interesting. The *Dead Robin* has also great simplicity.

Mr. Wilkie has two little pieces in his own style, of which the *Rent Day* possesses all his usual truth of delineation, force, and nature. A young artist, of the name of Bird, has produced a piece in the same style, which follows Mr. Wilkie close at the heel.

Mr. Westall has his full number of eight pictures, of which two are historics. *Voctumnus* and *Pomma* is delicate.

Mr. Stothard has one picture entitled *Peace*, and Mr. Drummond has also the *Soldier in Peace*, which deserves to have had a better place.

Mr. Howard has his full number, of which one is a history, *Christ blessing young Children.*

Mr. Northcote has six pictures, all strong likenesses.

Mr. G. Dawe, a young artist, has a very fine portrait of a *Lady* in the anti-room.

Mr. J. M. W. Turner has a very clever view of *Tabley*, the seat of Sir F. Leicester, and also a good *Sea Piece.*

Mr. Fuseli has two pictures from *Romeo and Juliet*, in his usual style.

Mr. Flaxman has three pieces of sculpture—his *Resignation*, a statue on marble, for the Baring Family, will highly add to his reputation—it is admirable.

Mr. Nollekens has nothing—nor has

Mr. Lawrence—Mr. Copley has only the portrait of *Lord Sidmouth*.

Mr. Pope has eight miniatures, in his style of peculiar delicacy, and Mr. Edridge has seven, of which *Miss C. Long* and the *Bishop of Durham* are the most striking from the manner. And Mr. Bone has three fine enamels.

455—*The County Chronicle.*—A drawing of a village club, with the barber of the parish reciting, from the above named newspaper, the politics, &c. of the week to his neighbours.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS ON GLASS

IS now opened in Lower Brook-street, Bond-street. This is an art, which, though acknowledged as being far from the maturity desired, the proprietors of the exhibition still hope, through the patronage of the public, they shall be able to obtain, as the object of their ambition. The specimens here submitted to critical inspection, were not produced without great attention and study: the proprietors feel that many errors may be discovered, yet they trust every allowance will be made for their first efforts in an arduous undertaking: should they meet with encouragement, their intention is, to exhibit annually, on a much more extensive scale.

The following is a list of the subjects in the present exhibition.

1, Landscape, after Patel.
2, Landscape, Design.
3, Phæton, after Wilson.
4, Alope, after Romney.
5, From the original by Francesco Mola.
6, St. John, after Titian.
7, The three Maries, after Annibal Carracci.

The following description of the original picture, in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle, is copied from the catalogue of that nobleman's collection at Castle Howard. If there ever was a picture that united all the excellencies of painting, this seems to be that wonderful effort of the art. The drawing, colouring, and composition, cannot be surpassed; and the deep tragedy which it exhibits, to use the words of a great author, Dr. Johnson, "storms the human heart." The expression of grief of Mary Magdalen is carried to the extremest point of agonizing woe, and most astonishing is it, that such fixed despair, and sense of excruciating misery, should be described on the human countenance, without verging to grimace or distortion. The fainting figure of the mother of Jesus is a masterly contrast to the dead body of the son; and the terror expressed by the elder Mary, at viewing her daughter apparently lifeless, gives room to describe distress of a more varied kind, than that of the Mary Magdalen. The size of the canvass, and on which the whole of the subject can be embraced at once, much enhances the value of this picture, as it prevents a painful operation of the mind, which the spectator is called upon to exert, in order to unite the extended parts of a larger subject.

8, Fruit and Flowers, Design.
9, Landscape, after Gaspar Poussin.
10, Maid arise: from the original picture painted by H. Tresham, R.A. for the church of St. Mary, Radcliff, Bristol.
11, Landscape, from an original Sketch.
12, Flowers, Design.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

MR. CURWEN, vice-president, in the chair, when the gold medal was ballotted for, and confirmed to Mr. Miller, of Bedfont, for a drag to raise bodies sunk under water, an invention very ingenious, and which has been found fully to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

The silver medal and fifteen guineas were voted to Mr. Baugh, for his map of Shropshire, a work which reflects the greatest credit on the proprietor.

The gold medal was ballotted for, and confirmed to Mr. Hubbard, of Picket-street, Temple-bar, who has at a very considerable expence brought to a state of perfection, as yet unrivalled, the *British Marble*. The Society, in their list of premiums, have, for the last five years, invited any person, proprietor of a quarry, to send specimens of British marble, and the gentleman who was awarded this

evening their greatest bounty, in consequence of such notice, in a most handsome manner presented the institution with fifty superb specimens, cut to a particular size, and which are immediately to be placed on the surbase of their great room.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An Account of the Method of cultivating the American Cranberry, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.

THE American Cranberry, *vaccinium monocarpium*, has succeeded remarkably well, at Spring Grove, under the management of Sir J. Banks.

It is cultivated on an artificial island in a basin, and on the banks of a pond at Spring Grove, which are supplied by a spring that rises in a small grove on the grounds, from which the place probably derives its name: to this constant supply of fresh water, though it is but small, the great luxuriancy with which water plants of all kinds, suitable to the climate, succeed in the pond, is to be in a great degree attributed.

In the middle of the basin, a small island has been formed, by supporting a box of oak upon posts driven into the bottom; this box is 22 feet in diameter; and 18 inches deep; the bottom lies 5 inches under the surface of the water, and is bored through with many holes; on this a layer of stones and rubbish was first placed, and upon that a covering of bog earth from Hounslow Heath, which, together, are at the bottom, 5 inches under the surface of the water, and 7 inches above it at the top: in this bed of black mould, a variety of curious bog plants were placed about 7 years ago, which flourished in an unusual degree, among these was the vaccinium, which flowered and ripened its fruit the first year. In the autumn of the second year, it again produced a plentiful crop, and soon after began to send out runners, somewhat resembling those of a strawberry, but longer, and rather less inclined to take root while young; they did, however, take root in the winter, and threw out upright branches, ten inches and a foot long, on which the flowers and fruit were chiefly placed; the produce was this year gathered, and found to be highly flavoured berries, very superior to those imported, which have in general been gathered unripe, and have become vapid and almost tasteless, by long soaking in the water in which they are packed for carriage. It was now determined to give up the whole of the island to the Cranberry, which in a few years entirely covered it by its runners, without any fresh plants being added, and this bed, with the addition of some hanging boxes receding from the centre to the sides, produced in 1806, 23 bottles of very fine Cranberries.

In 1805, a bed was made on the side of the pond, 20 feet long and 5½ wide, by a few stakes driven into the bottom parallel to the sides, and lined with old boards; the bottom of this was filled with stones and rubbish, and on these a bed of black mould was laid, extending 3 inches above, and 7 inches beneath the usual surface of the water; this was planted with Cranberry plants, from a hot bed, where many of them rooted and throve most vigorously. In the autumn of 1807, this bed produced a crop, which, added to that of the island, afforded 5 dozen bottles of Cranberries, besides a small basket for present use. The total contents of the two Cranberry beds, are 326 square feet; the quantity of land employed for raising strawberries at Spring Grove is, after deducting the divisions between the beds, 5645 feet: the beds necessary to give a sufficient supply of Cranberries for Sir Joseph's family, did not, therefore, occupy quite an eighth of the space allotted to the strawberries.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE Rev. James Ormsby, A. M. Chaplain on the Staff of the Army, has in the press, in two vols. 8vo. An Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal

and Spain, during the Campaigns of 1808 and 1809, in a series of Letters. This work contains some very curious and interesting extracts from authentic papers not yet published.

Dr. Adam Neale, Physician to the Forces, and F.L.S. intends to publish a series of Letters, containing a full Account of the Operations of the British Armies under Sir A. Wellesley and Sir J. Moore, from the day preceding the Battle of Vimiera to the Battle and Embarkation at Corunna; and an interesting Detail of the memorable Retreat from Sahagun.—Twelve engravings are to accompany the work, by Mr. Heath, from drawings made by the author on the spot, illustrative of the campaign.

An elementary Treatise on Geology, containing an Examination of some modern Geological Systems, and particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, will shortly appear, from the pen of M. De Luc, translated from the French manuscript of M. De Luc, by the Rev. Henry de la Fite, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, in one volume 8vo.

New Editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. Lawrence's Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and of his general Treatise on Cattle, the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine, are in their course through the press.

Mr. Pratt is preparing, and is about to publish, some Specimens of Poetry, by Joseph Blackett, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise, who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, has just started up amongst us.

A new work on Astronomy, upon an original plan, is announced by Mr. Greig, of Chelsea, the object of which is to simplify and facilitate that science. The chief constellations are to be exhibited, similar to geography, on separate maps, with their etymology and boundary, and the stars to the fourth magnitude introduced; the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each specified, with remarks, &c.

Dr. Edward Popham, of Chilton, Wilts, has in the press, Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, in one volume 8vo.

Mr. Weston will shorty gratify the curious with a Translation of one of the Imperial Poems of Kien Lung, mentioned by Voltaire, and found on a China vase in Mr. W.'s collection. An engraving of the vase is to embellish the work.

The Travels of Lycurgus, the son of Polydectes, into Greece, Crete, and Egypt, in search of knowledge, is in the press.

Mr. Gatt is preparing a work, illustrative of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and those Corruptions in the Church which led to the Reformation; with the general change which the political system of Europe underwent at that period.

Mr. Thelwall is preparing for publication, An Essay on the Causes and probable Consequences of the Decline of popular Talent; containing critical delineations of the characters, talents, eloquence, &c. of Messrs. Pitt, Burke, and Fox. Mr. T. has also a plan of his institution for the cure of impediments, cultivation of oratory, &c. and proposals for the extension of his system.

The so long announced Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of West Tilbury, will be published this month, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Author of All the Talents and The Comet has announced a Poem, entitled The Statesman, which will contain biographical sketches of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Nelson, &c.

Dr. Mavor, whose numerous books on education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a work, on which he has long been engaged,—A Series of Catechisms on Popular Subjects.—The Mother's Catechism, a Catechism of Health, and another on General Knowledge, will appear in a few days, and be followed in rapid succession by others on English History, Universal History, Geography, animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, the Bible, &c.—They are intended to sell separately, or to form, when collected, two very neat pocket volumes.

Miss A. M. Porter has a new novel in the press, entitled Don Sebastian,

or the House of Braganza. It will extend to four volumes.

The Natural and Civil History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina, will shortly be published, with Notes, by an English Editor.

F. Hardy, Esq. is printing a Life of the Earl of Clermont, comprising a View of the Affairs of Ireland, during an interesting and important period.

The Ionic Lexicon of Æmilius Portus, as a companion to Mr. Cook's edition of Herodotus, is in the Clarendon press.

Dr. Serny intends to publish a Treatise on Local Inflammation, more particularly applicable to the eye.—An improved treatment is recommended, founded on numerous cases within the author's knowledge.

Mr. Yorick Wilson, Veterinary Surgeon, of Lemington, near Warwick, has in the press an improved practical Treatise on Farriery, entitled "The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor."—It is the result of his own experience in the various diseases of horses, and prescribes humane and rational methods of cure, without the assistance of a farrier. It likewise treats on breeding, training, purchasing, riding, management on a journey, in the stable, &c. The work is just ready.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Mr. Sheldrake has invented an article of female dress, which he calls The invisible Grecian Zone, for preserving the shapes of children, or young persons who are approaching to mature age.

The Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, have received such additions to the fund left by the Rev. W. Hetherington in 1774, for paying annuities of 10*l.* each to 50 blind persons, as to enable them to extend this annuity to 400 other persons. From the 15th of October to November 3d, every year, petitions, filled up, are to be issued from their counting-house in the Cloisters. The petitioners must be born in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 50 or upwards; who have resided three years or more in their present abode; who have been totally blind during that period, nor ever begged or received alms, nor have been deemed objects of parochial relief; but persons reputably brought up, who only want some addition to what they have, to make them comfortable.

A series of political characters are now engraving upon gems, by Mr. Brown, gem-sculptor to the late Catherine II, and Paul of Russia. This artist has commenced this interesting collection with the portraits of Colonel Wardle and Mr. Whitbread. The public, it is said, are to be furnished with impressions by means of Mr. Tassie's curious imitations of cameos, and intaglios in enamel, paste, &c.

Visconti, one of the Directors of the *Musée Imperial des Arts*, in a late report on the state of that celebrated repository, records 350 paintings, 242 rare and precious MSS. many of them oriental, 50 statues, 80 busts, 192 articles of bronze, armour, &c. collected during the last campaign in the North!

Recipe for curing Butter.—Take one half ounce of common salt, one-fourth of an ounce of moist sugar, and use them in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter. On trial, it will be found that butter thus prepared will keep any length of time, and have a much finer flavour than butter salted in the usual manner.

A patent has been taken out for making iron casks or tanks, as substitutes for the wooden casks used on shipboard. The advantages are said to be these:—The iron tanks being made either square or octangular, will occupy one-third less stowage, and are five times as durable as the wooden vessels now in use. They will prevent all leaking, as well as all damage from rats and insects. We understand that a trial is about to be made, on a large scale, in some vessels now going to the South-sea Fishery. The present high price of staves is greatly in favour of this speculation.

Mr. William Cook, of Birmingham, has proposed substituting iron for mahogany, and other costly woods, used for furniture and finishing of houses. In bedsteads, for instance, the posts as well as the frame, might be cast hollow; the former, he observes, might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, festoons, or clusters of

fruit, or embossed with numberless fanciful ornaments. The painter might even colour them to give them a more handsome and elegant appearance. Chests of drawers, book-cases, and bureaus, might all be made of sheet iron. Such articles might be made at a considerably less price than mahogany; it would not be heavier than wood, it would be more beautiful, and easier to remove, as it might be taken to pieces, and all the parts screwed up again without injury; besides being a great security against fire.

Dr. William Richardson has communicated to the public, the valuable qualities of Fiorin grass; long known to Irish farmers, though it has hitherto escaped the notice of scientific agriculturists in England. Some of his experiments prove, that cold, sour bottoms may, at a very small expense, be converted into valuable pasture or meadow, by the fiorin grass. It thrives on a dry soil as well as a wet one. This quality renders it peculiarly applicable to the improvement of vast tracts of thin elevated soil in the West of England, particularly the forests of Dartmoor and Exmoor. In Scotland, it appears, the fiorin grass might be introduced with still greater advantage. No specific mention has yet been made of the fiorin grass by any writer before Dr. Richardson, though he thinks it was first alluded to by Mr. Ray in the celebrated Orcheston meadow, near Salisbury, who says its shoots were twenty-four feet long; and which many botanists have visited since Mr. Ray's time, without making any attempt to cultivate it.

Holland.

M. Delhy, a chemist, of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition, which he conceived from its superior strength, would supersede the use of gunpowder. While lately employed in some experiments, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, also most of the fingers of his right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely, that his life is despaired of.

Notwithstanding the strict blockade of the British squadrons, 361 ships arrived at Amsterdam during the year 1808. The number of the poor there, is said to increase daily, though the physicians that attend them, originally four, are only twelve in number.

In addition to the affecting circumstances attending the inundations in Holland, mentioned in page 249, we have now to add, that, at Westerwood, a miller, whose house was surrounded by the floods, after the greatest exertions, succeeded in placing his wife and four children in a tree; he had also placed another child in a tub, when the tree was suddenly carried away, and his wife and children precipitated into the foaming waves. His repeated efforts to save them were fruitless. The poor man sunk lifeless under his misfortune. The child in the tub was the only one saved.

West Indies.

Colonel Browne, of St. Vincent's, has represented to government, that a quantity of hemp, pitch and tar, and turpentine, may be manufactured in the Bahama islands, equal to the consumption of all the navy and merchantmen in Great Britain.

Two substitutes have been found in the West Indies, for the American white oak puncheon, much wanted in consequence of the late embargo. The first, the wood *Maho*, which splits and works easily; the next, the *Santa Maria*, that not only makes puncheons to preserve the rum in its pure state, but is also less subject to leakage than the American.

Jerusalem.

Some of the bigotted catholics of the old school, in *this country*, have published an account of the burning of the church of the holy sepulchre, at Jerusalem, translated from a German journal, with some circumstances attending it, apparently of a *miraculous complexion!* It was in the night, between the 11th and 12th of October last, when the wooden altar in that church, with the wooden cells of the Armenian Ecclesiastics, situated over the columns of the gallery, were discovered in flames, which gradually extended to the cupola, which, at six the next morning, with all the melting and boiling lead, fell in. The marble columns, and the marble floor of the church, images in bas relief, &c. burst with excessive heat.—Though the whole of the walls at length fell down, fortunately no lives

were lost, and only a few persons hurt. But it is most remarkable, "that the interior of the chapel, containing the holy sepulchre, where service is performed, is not the least injured, though in the midst of the cupola, and under the flames. Even the silk hangings after the fire was over, and the splendid painting representing the resurrection, upon the altar at the entrance of the sepulchre, had not sustained the least injury."

Russia.

Manners of the Nobles.—While most of the newspapers are frequently assuring us that the Russian nobles are all *merchants*, and are often on the point of *insurrection*, being clamourous for a peace with England! Mr. Ker Porter, in his splendid work, the "Travelling Sketches." assures us, "that the manners of the Russian nobility, who are not constantly appended to the court, have still something of their original character. The nobles deem no profession *honourable* but *arms*. The study of the arts and sciences is left to slaves, or at best to slaves made free. The Russian nobility are characterized by a noble frankness which reminds one of the ancient barons of Europe. They want nothing of the more substantial social qualities; they are hospitable to a proverb: but it cannot be said of them without adulation, that they have that grace of manners, that elegance of personal address, which in other nations of Europe, is supposed, generally, inseparable from rank and fortune."

Count Schremer, one of the richest subjects in Russia, has lately paid the debt of nature, in the 59th year of his age, dying of a Rheumatic fever, and leaving behind him property almost to the amount of two millions. His only son is a boy, only six years of age, almost emaciated with infirmity. His annual revenue was about 200,000*l.* sterling, so that notwithstanding what he has left, his expenditure and establishment must have been of a princely character.

Tartary.

The missionaries at Karass have printed several small tracts, exposing the absurdities of the Koran, and forcibly inculcating the duties and doctrines of the gospel, which have produced a great sensation among the inhabitants. The violent prejudices against christianity are greatly abated. An effendi, it is said, whose name is Schelling, has frankly acknowledged his inability to defend the tenets of Mahomet against the new doctrines. A Mr. Brunton has ransomed several young natives from slavery, who are all converts; some of them can already read the bible. Several were baptized last year, and among them Katagerry, called the young Sultan, he being lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea. It is now two years since he renounced Mahometanism. He labours to propagate christianity, not only among the common people, but among the mollahs and the effendis. At his own request, he was publicly baptized; and though a century or more had elapsed since the Abazas, the Kabardians, and other Circassian tribes, were forced at the point of the sword to become Mahometans, some of the tribes in the mountains, it is said, still profess to be christians. It is also reported that some of their old churches are standing, and that these people possess books which none of them understand. The Sonna is one of the most powerful of the tribes; of these the missionaries have received many interesting accounts.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that no memoir of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey has appeared in your instructive miscellany, since that very brief one in your Historical Chronicle for November last. Other monthly publications have given his history more at length. It may meet the wishes of your numerous readers, into whose hands they do not fall, to receive a fuller account of him; and, in my opinion, it will be creditable to your magazine, not merely to preserve the name of so excellent a

character in your obituary, but to diffuse a more detailed review of it in the extensive circle, through which your repository of literature, it is understood, circulates. Especially as Mr. Lindsey's conduct and sentiments have had, and it may be expected, will yet have, a considerable influence on the public opinion, with respect to one important point of religious doctrine and worship. With these views, and to express the high and grateful sentiments of the writer for a most valued friend, the enclosed paper, though an imperfect tribute of respect, is offered for a place in your miscellany. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, May 13, 1809.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, A.M.

THE Rev. Theophilus Lindsey was born at Middlewich, in Cheshire, June 20, 1723, O.S. He was descended from a family which espoused what have been called high-church principles; but, more than once, I have heard him declare, that from an early period of life he had great respect for the dissenters, as a body of christians, amongst whom he saw a distinguished sobriety of manners and a spirit of piety. He himself was impressed, from early youth, with a love of truth and virtue, "a fear of God, and a desire to approve himself to him." These dispositions were predominant in him through all the stages of a life, lengthened out to nearly eighty-six years. He was destined, when very young, for the ministry; and, "after the usual time spent at school and in the University of Cambridge,* he entered into the ministry of the gospel," he has told us, "out of a free and deliberate choice with a full persuasion, that it was the best way, in which he could serve God and be useful to man, and with an earnest desire to promote the great end of it." A short time after his ordination, he was presented by Sir George Wheeler, of Otterden, in Kent, with the chapel, in Spital-square, London. His settlement, as a resident clergyman, was on the valuable living of Kirby-Wisk, in Yorkshire, presented to him by the Duke of Northumberland.* From this he removed, at the request of the Huntingdon family, who were desirous of monopolizing the honour of providing for Mr. Lindsey, to Piddle Town, in Dorsetshire, a valuable living in the gift of that noble family; which, after seven years, he exchanged, without any lucrative views, to answer some calls of friendship, and of relative attachment, for that of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

This situation no preferment would have tempted him to relinquish. As a parish priest he was exemplary, faithful, and affectionate; not making a gain of his flock, not seeking to enrich himself by them, as he could appeal to themselves, but freely expending what was over and above the supply of necessary wants in the various ways in which it was thought might be most useful for their present benefit and future happiness; and in his works of beneficence, he had the cheerful aid of his worthy consort. It was the tenor and aim of his discourses from the pulpit to "teach the truth which Christ our Lord taught, as far as he was able to learn it by an impartial and diligent search of the holy scriptures: often reminding his hearers not to believe any thing, because spoken by him, but to examine and compare, how far it was agreeable to the holy scriptures, our only rule and guide; continually pointing out to them, that religion lays not in outward forms and ordinances, even of God's own appointment, but in an entire conversion and devotedness of the heart to God, influencing to sobriety, chastity, brotherly love, kindness, integrity, in all their conversation; doing every thing out of a sense of duty to God ever present with and supporting us in life, and chiefly for his infinite love to us in Christ Jesus our Lord, by whom he has called us

* At St. John's College, of which, after taking his degrees with high reputation, he was elected a Fellow.

* Mr. Lindsey had accompanied the grandson of the Duke, only nine years of age, as a tutor and guardian, in an absence of two years, when the faculty directed that, for the benefit of his health, he should go to the continent.

to his eternal glory; often, however, pressing upon them the duty of family religion, and inculcating the necessity of keeping the Lord's day holy." His discourses, for some years, previously to his leaving Catterick, were altogether expositions of large portions of the New Testament, with such inferences as naturally and pleasingly flowed from them: that it might be seen, "that it was the word of God which was endeavoured to be spoken, and not the word of men."*

In this situation Mr. Lindsey continued, living on the best terms with his parishioners, aiming diligently and sincerely to promote their edification, seeking no other, but thinking quietly to have ended his days amongst them, till the year 1773: when upon "the most calm and serious deliberation, weighing every circumstance, he felt himself obliged, on the principles of integrity and from a regard to the pure worship of the ONE GOD and FATHER of all, to give up his benefice, whatever he might suffer by it, unless he would lose all inward peace and hope of God's favour and acceptance in the end."†

On the resignation of his living, Mr. Lindsey went to London; when, beyond his expectations, and from a quarter very different from his former connections in the metropolis, a prospect offered of raising a congregation, "which," according to his devout wishes, "should hold forth the worship of the only true God, the Father, the omnipotent Parent, and Creator of the Universe, to the exclusion of all other persons and objects of worship:" and which was disposed with this view to adopt "the liturgy of the church of England, as reformed by Dr. Clarke." A temporary place of worship was first provided, and opened April 17, 1774. In the latter end of the year 1777, a purchase being made of the premises called "Essex House," the present chapel was erected, which was opened for public worship March 28, 1778.

In this connection Mr. Lindsey continued twenty years, in no small degree, esteemed and beloved by a very respectable and attentive audience, and by numerous friends of the first rank and character; then in his 70th year, anticipating the infirmities of age, he resigned his pastoral office, and withdrew into the retirement of a private station. On this step he expressed himself, that, "If I may not be wholly useless therein, it will complete the innumerable blessings with which my life hath been crowned; of which the greatest of all is a capacity and opportunity of being serviceable to others, and especially, in promoting the cause of truth and virtue."*

His life did not close within so few years as he seems to have calculated upon, but was protracted through a dignified retirement of fifteen years: the greatest part of which was enjoyed with great degrees of vigor and health. Towards the close, infirmities and debility oppressed him; but, scarcely to the last, was he incapable of enjoying the company and conversation of friends, who visited him from all parts of the kingdom; and who went away admiring the composure and tranquillity of his mind, expressive of the strength of his religious principles and irradiating his countenance. His mind was always patient and serene; capable of being entertained by literary subjects, ever alive to whatever concerned the cause of human happiness, or of religious truth, revived by learned reading; but particularly by reading or hearing read to him, near the last portions of the New Testament, from the improved version. He never lost sight of the benevolence of the divine government: which delightful subject was the last on which he employed his pen: his sentiments of which, we are told, were emphatically expressed in the closing scene of existence; saying, when utterance was failing and breath nearly departing, "GOD'S WILL IS BEST."

In connection with these last words of Mr. Lindsey, I am induced to quote from him a paragraph, more fully illustrating the delightful sentiment, and with an instructive and grateful spirit of piety applying it to his own case and experience; written twenty years before his death.

* Farewell Address, p. 14, &c.

† Apology, on resigning the vicarage of Catterick, p. 289, 4th Ed.

* A discourse on resigning the pastoral office, p. 1.

"Far, very far is it from being a miserable world that we now live in, but very much the contrary; nor I apprehend, has there ever been any the least reason to call it so in general, however, some individuals may have suffered much in it. But it is a misfortune to write of things from theory, to form a judgment of all mankind from temporary or local circumstances, from looking only into hospitals, dungeons, or upon the objects that present themselves to the eyes in the streets of great cities; and not attending to the whole of the case, and counting the millions unseen that are employed and happy. It should be taken also into the account, that pain and suffering are salutary and useful, tending to preserve health and life, and to rectify the moral frame, and lead to virtue; and virtue is happiness here and hereafter.

"Should there be found any, whose sufferings far outweigh their enjoyments, you must not therefore arraign the goodness of their Creator, or censure his government; but consider that all does not end here. These cases, however, are very few; as there are compensations found in all conditions, which are unknown to the bystanders and spectator. We can be certain of no one's case but our own. And yet even here, we are far from being fair calculators: for with ourselves, a very short lived fit of pain will make whole years of pleasure forgotten.

"For my own part, I am bound to say, that my conduct has been most happy, from the beginning of my existence to the present day. Happily preserved from great calamities, I have not been exempt from hardships, reverses, and sickness; but the kind hand of providence has been discernible in them all, leading to good by them. I have most particular cause to speak well of those of my fellow beings, whom I have been acquainted with, or among whom my lot has been cast, and I would desire no better company for ever, than those I have known, and loved, and esteemed, and heard, and read of; especially, when divested more of all selfishness, and *terrene concretions*, as Edward Search calls them, which we expect, may rather are persuaded, will take place in our future progressive state. Indeed, was there to be no fresh state, and all was to end here, though so dark and abrupt a conclusion of the fair promising scene, is not so credible, and would be wholly unaccountable, I must for my part take my leave, and depart a well satisfied guest, *satur et convica recederem*; thankful that I had passed so many happy days, and lived, and seen, and experienced so much of the goodness of my Creator, and been favoured with the knowledge of so many amiable and valuable characters among my species, though concerned to take a farewel for ever of the one and the other, and to know nothing any more."*

These outlines of his sentiments, life, and character, cannot fail to afford even personal strangers to Mr. Lindsey some just ideas of his goodness and worth. To him with great propriety and truth, might be applied, under necessary allowances, the character ascribed to Barnabas. "He was a good man and full of the holy spirit and of faith." The venerable Lindsey, indeed, was not replenished with miraculous gifts, as was that apostolic man; but he was furnished with those principles of sacred knowledge, which are derived from the discourses of the inspired teachers of christianity and of its heavenly author, in a singular degree. His writings, especially his "Sequel to the Apology," and his critical disquisitions in different publications, remain as valuable and instructive monuments, not of the assiduity only, with which he studied the sacred scriptures, but of his clear insight into their meaning, of that extensive acquaintance with their idioms and phraseology, of his accurate investigation, of their sense, and of his reverence for their authority.

On them his faith rested, with a firm conviction of their truth, and with an admiring persuasion of their excellence. His faith was a steady and elevating principle of conduct. It governed his studies, and it overcame the world. It is a convincing evidence of the sincerity and efficacy

* Vindiciæ Priestlianæ, Part I. p. 254—257.

of his belief in divine revelation, that when, from different causes and at different times, doubts concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, had sprung up in his mind, he did not withstand those secret admonitions to enquire into its truth, but applied himself to a closer study of the scriptures. "The more he searched, the more he saw the little foundation there was for the doctrine commonly received, and interwoven with all the public devotions of the church, and was disturbed at a discovery so ill suited to his situation." He felt, and he yielded to the authority of divine revelation, by engaging with the associated clergy to procure the removal of subscription to formularies of human faith and doctrine, drawn up by fallible men. When this attempt failed, and nothing turned out favourable from it, with regard to the great object of worship and a scriptural reform of the liturgy, his faith bore him superior to all pleas for continuing in the church, and determined him to relinquish a situation which was not very supportable to him. The prospect before him was dark. "He was to leave a station of ease and affluence: he was to combat with various straits and hardships in an uncertain world."* It was dubious, I speak on information, whether the plan of worship, on which his own wishes were much set, would be patronised and adopted. He proposed it, "when alone and destitute of all means to execute it." It was certain, that he must forego all the prospects he had of high preferment in the church of England or Ireland,† which the regards and influence of noble friends encouraged him almost to realize: and he would probably incur, and actually did draw down on himself, the warm displeasure of some near, respected, and opulent connections. But when the strong convictions of truth, and the authority of God's word impressed his mind, he "consulted not with flesh and blood. "We must willingly," he said, "submit to a hard lot, when it is not to be avoided without deserting our duty to God and his truth. It is of small concern, in what outward circumstances we pass over the short term of life, if we can but obtain the blessed approbation in the end,—'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"* Here he verified the apostle's declaration,—"This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Mr. Lindsey was the "good man." With strength of religious principle was united gentleness of temper: an happy, but too rare union! Though he scrupulously adhered to the dictates of his own conscience, he did not consider *his* conduct as a rule for others. "I did not know or believe," said he, "that any one had such cogent motives to leave his station and ministry in the church as I had."† His heart was kind and candid.—His deportment and manners were most unassuming and humble.—His modesty, humility, and sweetness of temper, endeared him to the noble families, in which as a friend and chaplain, he spent some of his early years.‡ He had drank deep into the spirit of the beloved disciple, and had imbibed a large share of the meekness and gentleness of Christ. Of this the manner

* Farewell Address, p. 12.

† When the Duchess of Northumberland, on the Duke's appointment to the Viceroyship of Ireland, offered him, with much importunity, the post of being first chaplain to the Duke, the certain prelude to a bishoprick, his refusal was firm and decisive, though very handsomely and gratefully expressed: for he had, then, formed the resolution, should the clerical petition, at that time before parliament, be rejected, to relinquish the church altogether. Nay, so far did he act on the true principles of patriotic and disinterested integrity, that with equal firmness he declined an offer from the Duchess of a pension on the Irish establishment, saying,—"What benefit had he, or Mrs. Lindsey, ever conferred on the Irish, that should entitle them to such a remuneration?"—*Mrs. Cappe's Memoir in the Monthly Repository for December*, 1808, *p.* 640.

* Farewell Address, p. 12, 13.

† The same Apology, p. 239.

‡ Of Algernon Duke of Somerset, See Hull's Select Letters, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1778.

and spirit with which, in his "Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrines and Worship from the Reformation to our own Times," he remarked on the charge of Bishop Newton, which was an angry and bitter invective against him, is an amiable specimen. All his writings, indeed, breath candour, love of truth, and calmness of mind, and show at once a firm and placid spirit. There is a strong mixture in them of the *suaviter in modo cum fortiter in re.* His actions were marked by benevolence and generosity. The fortune, which, by the death of a friend, fell to him, after his secession, was liberally employed to promote literature, to relieve distress, to patronise merit, to testify friendship, to serve the cause of religion, and to advance all good undertakings. There was a munificence in his deeds of piety and benevolence. They were continually and cheerfully renewed, as by one who was never weary in well-doing. "It is scarcely possible," said Mr. Wakefield, "for man to live a more pure, liberal, and conscientious life than he did." Others, who knew him most intimately, have borne a like testimony to his excellencies of character, speaking of it as "near to perfection, as it is conceived, any human being could attain."

Mr. Lindsey is to be regarded, especially by those who enter into the truth and importance of his views on the doctrine of the divine Unity, as an eminent instrument of providence, in awakening, by his example and his writings, the attention of men to that greatly obscured, if not long lost truth. Assisted by a number of serious and generous friends, he led the way in an explicit and open avowal of the unrivalled supremacy of the one God and Father of all. His example of zeal hath kindled the sacred flame in other breasts: his pattern of integrity hath invited and stimulated others to separate themselves from the communion of a church, in which they could not remain with a quiet mind. Among these, particularly in this connection, ought to be mentioned his "much loved, valuable friend," some years his "worthy colleague," and afterwards his immediate successor, the Rev. Dr. Disney;* a name which literature enrolls with honour among her sons, and which religious liberty claims as one of her ablest and most liberal advocates. Mr. Lindsey's lengthened years, as they were crowned with the glory of an untarnished and high reputation, were also cheered and gladdened by seeing the progress of those sentiments, and of that worship, in a conscientious adherence to which he had relinquished his station in the church, its emoluments, and prospects. The savour of his name, the influence of his character now he is deposited in the silent grave, will very long remain. He died November 13, 1808.

To exhibit such a character to the notice of mankind is to exhibit religion in its fairest form. It is to display the power of godliness, its dignity and charms. Such characters convince us, that there is a reality in religion; that it is not a name, a form or ceremony, but a principle of divine truth, expanding the soul with benevolence, furnishing fixed rules of conduct, and giving to it an elevation of views, that raiseth it above the frowns and the smiles of the world.

Mr. Lindsey, during his residence at Kirby-Wisk, was introduced to the family of the celebrated Archdeacon Blackburn, the learned and judicious author of the "Confessional:" and, September 29, 1760, he married Miss Hannah Elsworth, his step-daughter, a lady, in whom were united, with a superior strength of intellect, an enlarged benevolence of mind and a sacred fortitude, that qualified and disposed her to enter into his views of divine truth, and cheerfully to take her part in his sacrifices at its altar, as well as in all his purposes of kindness, generosity, and zeal. By her tender assiduities were the wants and infirmities of a very advanced age most carefully watched, and instantly met with assistance. "His latest articulation was an acknowledgment of her kind attention to him; "a sen-

* See Dr. Disney's "Reasons for resigning the rectory of Panton and the vicarage of Swinderby;" and also Lindsey's Historical View, Chapter vii. Sections iii.—xii.

timent," says Mr. Belsham, "which his looks continued to express when the organs of speech refused their office."

Mr. Lindsey's principal publications were, An Apology on resigning the Vicarage of Catterick.—a Sequel to the Apology; a work full of valuable Scriptural and Critical Disquisition.—Two Dissertations: first, on the Preface to St. John's Gospel; secondly, on Praying to Christ.—The Catechist, or an Inquiry concerning the only True God and Object of Worship.—An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship.—Vindiciæ Priestlianæ.—An Address to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge: a second Address to the same.—An Examination of Mr. Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ.—A List of False Readings and Mistranslations of the Scriptures.—Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy, by a Consistent Protestant.—Conversations on Christian Idolatry.—Conversations on the Divine Government, showing that every thing is from God and for God to all, 1802. To these may be added, a Farewell Address to the parishioners of Catterick.—The Book of Common Prayer Reformed, for the use of the chapel in Essex-street, with hymns.—Several single sermons and some papers or Critical Essays, in "the Theological Repository"—in "Commentaries and Essays."

Dr. Beilby Porteus, *Lord Bishop of London.*

THE death of this excellent prelate, at his Palace at Fulham, on Saturday, the 13th instant, was announced to the metropolis on Sunday, by the tolling of the great bell at St. Paul's Cathedral; an event which has not taken place since the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His lordship was born in 1731, of respectable parents in the north. He was entered in the university of Cambridge; and, in 1754, appointed one of the Esquire Beadles, which he resigned in 1755. This year he took his degree of M.A. and was soon after elected Fellow of his College, and one of the preachers of Whitehall Chapel. In 1759, his poem on Death obtained him the Seatonian prize: this poem evinces a great compass of imagination; but, excepting some couplets on the death of George II. it is the only known production of his lordship in poetry.

In 1760, Mr. Peter Annett, a deistical writer, published his *History of the Man after God's own Heart.* Among other divines, who undertook to vindicate the scriptures on this occasion, the Bishop of London published a sermon, preached Nov. 29, 1761, before the university of Cambridge, entitled, "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated." This discourse is said to have first recommended him to the patronage of Dr. Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury, who afterwards made him one of his chaplains; and in 1762 presented him to the rectory of Wittenham, in Kent. The same prelate afterwards gave him the rectory of Bucking, in the same county, and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Peterborough.

In May 1765, the Rev. Mr. Porteus was married to Miss Hodgson, of Parliament-street, and soon after obtained the valuable living of Hunton, near Maidstone; where, he passed a great part of his time in pleasing retirement. He took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in July 1767, and in the following month his patron bestowed on him the rectory of Lambeth, vacant by the death of Dr. Denne.

Archbishop Secker dying in 1768, Drs. Porteus and Stinton were appointed to revise his Lectures on the Church Catechism, and his Sermons; and to these Sermons, published in 1770, Dr. Porteus prefixed an elegant Memoir, which was reprinted in a separate form 1798, and was a piece of biography which obtained the approbation of Dr. Johnson.

In the year 1777, Dr. Porteus was elevated to the diocese of Chester, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Markham from that see to York. This promotion was generally ascribed to the queen, to whom the Doctor had been a private chaplain. In 1787, on the death of Bishop Lowth, Dr.

Porteus was translated to the see of London.

In 1792, his lordship was the means of founding a Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves in the West Indies, which is said to have been very successful; and it is to be remarked, that against the inhuman traffic of the slave trade, his lordship was always a powerful pleader in parliament.

During Lent, 1798, his lordship, to counteract the growing spirit of infidelity, commenced a series of Lectures on the Truth of the Gospel History and the Divinity of Christ's Mission; which he preached at St. James's church, in Piccadilly; and these were so numerously attended, particularly by persons of rank and quality, that an entrance was very difficult to be obtained. These Lectures were continued every season till 1801, and were afterwards published in two vols. 8vo.

The figure which his lordship exhibited as an author was by no means inconsiderable. In 1776, in order to inculcate a more solemn commemoration of Good Friday, he printed "An Earnest Exhortation to the religious Observance of Good Friday, in a letter to the Inhabitants of Lambeth." To this address, that ingenious dissenter, the late Mr. Robert Robinson, of Cambridge, published a sarcastic pamphlet in reply, under the title of "The History and Mystery of Good Friday."

Soon after Dr. Porteus's elevation to the Bench, he published a volume of sermons, which were generally read and admired: he afterwards added a second volume, which, equally with the first, had an extensive sale. He also published a Brief Confutation of the Errors of the Church of Rome, in 1781, extracted from Archbishop Secker's five Lessons against Popery.

But of all his lordship's productions, his poem on Death, which has run through numerous editions, is the greatest favourite with the public. The peculiar circumstances of late years render the truth and beauty of the following quotation familiar almost to every person of sense and feeling:—

One murder makes a villain;
Millions a hero!!! Princes were privileged
To kill, and *numbers* sanctified the crime!!
Ah! why will *Kings* forget that they are *men?*
And *men* that they are *brethren?* Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls together
In one soft band of amity and love?
Yet, still they breathe destruction, still go on
Inhumanly, ingenious to find out
New pains for life—new horrors for the grave.
Artificers of death! Still monarchs dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin—Blast the design
Great God of hosts! nor let thy creatures fall
Unpitied victims at Ambition's shrine!

With respect to infidelity, the many opportunities which the Bishop of London had of being acquainted with its professors during his life time, seem not to be sufficiently known. The first occurred in the case of Peter Annett, formerly a schoolmaster by profession; but being of a speculative turn of mind, and having imbibed the spirit of *Bolingbroke, Morgan, Tindal, Collins*, and other writers of that cast, after publishing his doubts as to the mission of Moses, the Truth of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, &c. as we have before observed, he added to the rest, a sarcastic history of David, under the title of the *History of the Man after God's own Heart*. This brought on a prosecution by the Spiritual Court. To the charges then preferred, the friends of Annett, in order to obtain a mitigated sentence, advised him to throw himself upon their mercy and plead guilty: he did so; but, nevertheless, was sentenced to the pillory and a twelvemonth's imprisonment.—A circumstance then occurred not deemed *accidental*, but, by Annett's friends, attributted to *design*, and which they insist was intended as an addition to his punishment, viz. that he was exposed upon the pillory in company with a person accused of a detestable crime.

However this may be, it is certain that the sufferings of Mr. Peter Annett, who was then nearly 70 years of age, weighed so much upon the generous and truly christian feelings of the ever memorable Dr. Thomas Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury, that he commissioned Dr. Porteus, at that time one of his lordship's

chaplains, to go to Annett, while in confinement in Newgate; to learn the nature of his pecuniary affairs, and to offer assistance, if necessary, in the name of the Archbishop! As Annett was then in some measure provided for by the weekly contribution of about twenty persons, he was probably induced to spurn the offer made by a clergyman, whom he urged had been the most accessary to his ruin: being assured that Archbishop Secker was always averse to any persecution even of free-thinkers for conscience sake, he accepted of the Archbishop's bounty, but he did not live to enjoy it. It is most probably to this circumstance that Dr. Porteus alluded in his Memoir, added by him, to the Archbishop's sermons, published in 1790. Incredible as it may appear, the friends of Annett, after this circumstance made no scruple in ascribing the odium of his persecution to that elegant scholar Dr. Lowth, then Bishop of London! But though Dr. Porteus eventually succeeded Bishop Lowth in the see of London, not a particle of the persecuting spirit as far as we can learn ever rested upon him. This Bishop of London's attachment to free enquiry and candid discussion in the cause of christianity appears in the approbation which he bestowed on Dr. Beattie, though a dissenter, relative to his *Essay on Truth*, which was justly considered as an attack upon the famous David Hume. The following sentiments in Dr. Porteus's first letter to Dr. Beattie, written about the year 1771, must have been highly gratifying —"Whatever unjust aspersion may be thrown upon you by your own countrymen, let this be your consolation (if you need any) that in England your book has been received with universal applause. In the range of my acquaintance, which is pretty extensive, both among the clergy and the laity, I have never yet met a single person of true taste and judgment, who did not speak of your 'Essay' in the warmest terms of approbation. In this they have always had my most hearty concurrence; and I was glad of an opportunity of giving some public testimony of my great esteem for your writings; as you will see I have done in a note, which honestly expresses my real sentiments, and says nothing more than is justly your due."

But we are further informed, that when the rage of infidelity had been excited afresh, under the auspices of Paine's disciples, one of the Bishop's charges to his clergy induced Mr. Hamilton Reid, the author of *The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis*, to submit his MSS. to his lordship's consideration. This work, literally revised under the episcopal inspection, was afterwards published according to his lordship's *advice*; notwithstanding which, this was a circumstance which the *publisher only*, did not think proper to be mentioned, or even alluded to, in the author's preface! Unfortunately for the author, his bookseller, a very reputable man, was more attached to the so called evangelical party than to the church; therefore, as a man of business, and willing to please both, though to please the Bishop he was bound to publish; to please the others, as the Rise and Dissolution of Infidel Societies contained some severe strictures upon the holdings forth of the low, illiterate, lay preachers among the methodists, the publisher was not bound to *promote* the sale of it. Probably on this account he did not advertise it in the blank leaves of the many works he was in the habit of sending into the world; though he employed an ample space in the blank leaves of Mr. Hamilton Reid's book to announce the rest of his recent publications. Comparing little things with greater, from some certain circumstances that attended the work in question, it must be admitted, that there is sometimes a party within the state, in some instances stronger than the state itself.

Previously to the publication of the work in question, the MSS. had been shewn to one of the administration, who most obligingly testified his satisfaction both of the work and the author, but left the publication to the latter. Upon this, his lordship, the Bishop of London, was applied to, and the work submitted to his inspection. In the course of some days, Mr. Reid received a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"*Gerard-street, Soho,*
"SIR, *March* 27, 1800.

"The Bishop of London being at this time very much engaged in business, has directed me to answer your letter, and to return your manuscript. His lordship has not had leisure to read more than the preface, and one chapter in the book. But he put it into the hands of a judicious friend, who had read it over with some care, and sent a few remarks upon it. If those remarks are properly attended to, and the whole revised and corrected carefully: if the fact can be well authenticated, and the author's name prefixed to the book, the gentleman who read it thinks it might engage the attention of the public.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"THOS. PORTEUS, Secretary."

The corrections being generally adopted by the author, he again transferred his MSS. to St. James's-square, from whence they were a second time returned with the following letter:—

"*Gerard-street, Soho,*
"SIR, *April* 8, 1800.

"I am directed by the Bishop of London to return your manuscript, and to say that his friend is not at leisure to peruse it again; but as you say it is now properly corrected, you must exercise your own judgment, and that of your friends, as to the publication of it. The proper way of authenticating the facts, seems to be to put your name to the book, and to say that you are ready to prove every thing you have stated, if called upon.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"THOMAS PORTEUS."

The corrections suggested by his lordship's friend were upon the whole judicious, and the result of close reasoning, and a knowledge of the art of literary composition. Some, however, were problematical. This gentleman thought the remarks in the chapter containing general observations, and the postscript too general. "In the former," he observed, "is your allegorical application of the fall as related by Moses?" And, with respect to the postscript, he went on,—"I should say, that the observations on monopoly and the pressure of taxes on particular descriptions of people are rather irrelevant to your original design, &c." However, this latter passage, when in the hands of one of the present *ministers*, was no objection, though it seems a *minister of the church* thought otherwise.

But to return to the evangelical bookseller. After the MSS. had been shewn to him, with the letters from the worthy prelate, and other particulars communicated; not satisfied with them, as a prudent man, he waited upon the Bishop at his residence in St. James's-square. The satisfaction he obtained from this interview could only be the subject of conjecture; though when the author again attended the bookseller, the latter was so anxious for the publication of the work, that, rather than the author should take it home to make a few trifling alterations, he was requested to stay in Piccadilly, and, during the correction, partake of any accommodation the house could afford.

Though Mr. Reid's emolument from the Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies, was to be regulated by the sale, this he esteemed as a mere trifle compared with the promising patronage of the Bishop of London, and the approbation of a literary gentleman high in office. These were objects capable of dazzling any young writer with notions of future fame and its attendants. The day of publication, under these circumstances, must have been waited for with some anxiety. When it arrived, Mr. Reid, being induced to send several copies of his work to the Reverend Bench and others, had the mortification to find that only one of them possessed sufficient candour to acknowledge the present. This was his lordship, the Bishop of Durham, who had the condescension to write Mr. Reid the following handsome epistle:

"*Mongewell, May* 24, 1800.
"SIR,

"I should sooner have thanked you for your literary present, but for my removal from London. I think it calculated to do good. It states some curious facts relative to the Infidel Societies in this metropolis.

"I am, with much respect,
"Your humble servant,
"S. DUNELM."

Some men derive consolation from causes that are purely ideal. Mr. Reid is said to have been better pleased with this polite notice from the Bishop of Durham than with the two letters, corrections, &c. from his lordship of

London, merely from this circumstance,—"The Bishop of Durham," he observed, "of a noble family and born a peer, had written to him *with his own hand.* The Bishop of London, risen from obscurity, had employed the hand of his *secretary* on both occasions." It was still the wish of Mr. Reid to serve the church, having himself escaped from the extravagant absurdities of the modern Painites. He soon after became the editor of the Orthodox or Churchman's Magazine, having, but a short time previous to that, been appointed editor of a daily paper, in consequence of the proprietor's accidentally reading the Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies. The recommendation of the Bishop of London he considered was undoubtedly the original cause of this publication; and, independently of the bookseller's deficiency, his lordship's name, and the influence of it, were of considerable use to the author, who has frequently related the following singular circumstance with uncommon satisfaction.

A near relative of Mr. R's. one of the younger branches of his family, had very imprudently engaged on board an armed vessel. This vessel, going as convoy to the Baltic, took a clergyman and his pupil, as passengers to Gottingen. This gentleman, observing something above the appearance of a common sailor in the young man alluded to, asked him several questions, and, identifying his consanguinity with the author of the Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies, it induced the latter to write a hasty letter to town, which then appeared improbable and even *romantic.* Some person, he said, on board, an utter stranger, had offered to find a substitute for him, in order that he might come home! "He did not know what to make of such a proposal! Parsons, he seemed to think, were not much in the habit of doing such acts of disinterestedness as that!" However, the second letter cleared up the difficulty. The parson in question was a relative to the Bishop of London, a respectable tutor accompanying his pupil to Gottingen. He well knew the part his lordship had taken in the Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies, and of course was able to confirm what was probably repeated to him, concerning the author; that this gentleman, principally on the author's account, had offered the commander of the vessel a check upon his banker for a sum adequate to provide a substitute for the young man on his return to England. The generosity of the Reverend gentleman, however, was anticipated. Mr. Reid had made previous application by letter to a person high in office. But though an answer to this request followed immediately without any positive promise, yet the moment the ship came into port, as Mr. Reid's wishes were realized to the utmost extent, he always ascribed to that honourable gentleman's interference, who had *apparently* declined it. But a circumstance truly eccentric was this:—Some time before the young man's liberation took place, Mr. H. Reid returned a letter to the honourable gentleman for his condescending answer; in which Mr. Reid stated, "that if any thing could surpass the *value* of the favour requested, it was the *manner* in which it had been declined: he therefore hoped that, *amidst the impending ruin of empires and kingdoms,* individual honour and generosity would always find refuge."

Mr. Reid, though partial to the relation of every circumstance connected with the Bishop of London, and the Rise and Dissolution of Infidel Societies, never informed his friends whether he ventured this death denouncing prediction upon the strength of the *second sight* derived from his ancestors; or from reading and commenting upon the revelation of St. John, to which he has been long addicted.

The operations of episcopal influence in some measure still continued to remunerate Mr. Hamilton Reid for the opposition of the evangelical party to the sale of his book, and to his employment as a literary man. About the conclusion of 1804, a way was opened for his ordination in the church of England, by the promise of a title to a *curacy:* but whether he thought that, as his patron was far advanced in years, he might be sent into the country to starve upon a curacy; or, whether, as it has been stated, his opinion similar to that of Bishop Watson, respecting an assent or subscription to the Athanasian Creed, ope-

rated most upon his mind, is uncertain. Upon mature deliberation he declined it. Perhaps, as Mr. H. Reid could not entertain the most distant expectation of a translation in the church, he chose rather to continue his confidence in translations out of it.

The *political consequences* which followed the exposure of the Infidel and Democratical Societies, by Mr. W. H. Reid, would be too copious to detail here. These were among the results of that publication, as was also a very handsome acknowledgment from the Literary Fund, to an application some time after from Mr. R, seconded by the benevolent Mr. J. Nichols, their registrar, and a very worthy clergyman of the established church at Chelsea.

We have now therefore to return to his lordship of London, who, when his name and authority were not abused, was never, as it has been reported, any favourer of *evangelical* methodism. Of this, his appointment of the Rev. Gerard Andrews, late preacher at the Magdalen, is a sufficient proof. To his known qualifications as a preacher and a scholar, may be added his benevolence. His lordship, only a few years since, had assigned, by his will, the sum of 6000*l.* to the Institution for the Benefit of the decayed Clergy; but, afterwards persuaded that it would be more useful to the fund during his life, he sent for the treasurer to Fulham, and presented him with a check upon his banker for the amount of the legacy, saying,—"This sum I lately bequeathed to that charitable Institution; but as the interest and principal will, in some degree, become beneficial to the fund, I think it will be much better to receive it now, than to wait my death."

His lordship transferred 1200*l.* stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ college, about two years ago, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually, in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the students of that society; one prize of fifteen guineas, for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of the same value for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, chapel; the surplus, if any, for the purchase of books, to be distributed by the master.

To such acts of mercy, those of justice will not be passed over by his biographers. Among these are his lordship's letter to the Duke of Portland, respecting the shameful transactions of a Rev. Mr. Bazeley, and his trafficking for places in the church with Mrs. Clarke and her agents.

"My Lord, *Fulham, Jan.* 3, 1809.

"It is impossible for me to express the astonishment and indignation which were excited in my mind by the perusal of the letter which your Grace has done me the honour of inclosing: a mark of your attention for which I must beg you to accept my best thanks.

"It is but too true, that this wretched creature, Bazeley, has one, if not two, chapels in my diocese. I have long known him to be a very weak man; but, till this unsufferable insult upon your Grace, I did not know he was so completely wicked, and so totally void of all principle. And as your Grace is in possession of the most incontestible proofs of his guilt, you will, I trust, inflict upon him the disgrace and punishment he so richly deserves.

"I have the honour to be, My Lord,
"Your Grace's most obedient
and humble servant,
Indorsed Bishop of London. "B. LONDON."

The reader should recollect here, that this Mr. Bazeley had offered the Duke three thousand pounds for Salisbury or some other Deanery, and, for fear of a discovery, advised the Duke to burn the letter!!!

The Bishop also obliged the Rev. G. H. Glasse, rector of Hanwell, near London, to resign a lucrative office, as secretary to a religious society, for intriguing with the celebrated Mrs. Clarke, for a little more of the good things of this world. The said gentleman was also a magistrate, a very grave personage, and heretofore connected with the administration of a very severe discipline upon *naughty women*, and others, confined in the prison of Cold Bath Fields!

His lordship's influence in the pulpit was considerable; but it was solely the result of his warm and impressive manner; his plain, but forcible language; his clear and convincing arguments, forming upon the whole a captivating eloquence. And to these, if we add the goodness of his heart, and the unimpeachable integrity of

his character, no other reasons need to be assigned.

The last work of his lordship's, viz. "The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and Facts," underwent a second edition in 1806. In this work, his lordship considered "christianity as extinguished in France, and philosophy substituted in its room." He concludes with directing the eye of the reader to *France* and *England*; and after contemplating both, he adds, "let us then say, whether the fruit of *philosophy* is not now what it has always been, and the fruit of the gospel unbounded benevolence and love!"

The remains of Dr. Porteus are to be interred in a vault at Sunbridge chapel, in Kent, built by himself for that purpose. This chapel was also built by him, and he has, we understand, bequeathed 250*l.* a year to the minister, who is to be appointed by the Bishop of London for the time being. The Bishop preached the first sermon in it. He was partial to that place, it being the first living he was appointed to. He built a small house there, and always spent part of the summer there.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

LYCEUM, STRAND.

MONDAY, May 1.—A farce, called *Temper*, or the *Domestic Tyrant*, and translated from the French by Mr. Lewis, was produced for the first time this evening. It relates the vagaries of an old Spanish physician, whose bad temper is the disgust and torment of all about him. The doctor is in love with a young girl, who is related to a sort of Spanish *Jerry Sneak*, and to this booby he is determined to give his own daughter in return, in spite of the remonstrances of all his friends. Against a temper, which conspires against every body, it is natural every body should conspire. The object of his affections has a proper contempt for him, and being a lively girl, employs his discharged valet, by the help of others in his household, to play him a number of what are called plaguy tricks. The valet accordingly makes his appearance before his old master as one Monsieur *Rigadoon*, a famous opera-dancer, and professes to be sent by the fair lady in order to give her future husband a few lessons in dancing. Such a proposal of course shocks the gravity of the Spanish physician, who bursts into one of his usual fits of anger; when the dancer, with great non-chalance, draws his rapier and protests he has particular orders, if necessary, to give the gentleman a lesson by compulsion: this at first only redoubles the patient's rage and obstinacy, till a passado within an inch of his breast convinces him, and in a sort of palsy arising from terror he accompanies his tormentor in a fandango. After a heat, like that of the gouty invalid, who was tricked into exercise by means of a hot metal floor, the doctor grows worse and worse, and therefore a tenfold horror is prepared for him under the pretence of kidnapping him for a physician to a new settlement in a distant and deadly climate. His little son, who ran away on account of ill-treatment, is reported to have already taken his departure, in order to increase the rising colony, and the valet suddenly re-appears before the old man as Serjeant *Slash-and-Slaughter*, one of the recruiting officers to the expedition. The presence of the soldiery, the alledged orders of government, the description of the colony with all its barbarous customs, the loss of his son, and the horror of his own prospects, at last tames the wretched old man; it is then hinted to him that the bestowal of his daughter on the Colonel Commandant may procure his release; he catches instantly at the idea, and just as the marriage contract is finished, discovers the whole plot, when the curtain falls in the midst of his redoubled rage. This last scene was infinitely too long, and almost lost the favour of the auditors, who should never be suffered to *think* much upon a scene of broad farce: the grosser the humour, the quicker should be its changes: to shift and surprise is the business of every species of slight hand, and there is just as much difference between gross farce and the

finer drama, as between the conjurer who confuses your faculties, and the anatomical lecturer who discloses the wonders of the human system.

Temper therefore forms very little of the author's production, which chiefly consists of tricks that might have been practised on any other obnoxious individual, and punishes bad temper by means of others rather than of itself. The first two scenes are the best: in the former the Doctor flies into a rage with his servant, orders him to shut the door, then to leave it open, then to do neither, and at last fairly turns him away for no other reason but the want of a reason:—in the latter, his little son comes to him with a theme which his master has praised, and after many pshaws and rebuffs prevails on his father to hear it read; unfortunately, the philosophical nature of the subject rouses the Doctor's conscience, and he interrupts the gay-hearted little scribe, in the midst of his declamation, by a sound box on the ear. What is the consequence? The child passes in an instant from respect to recrimination, he becomes wrong-headed, violent, and malicious, and worse than all, he feels that he is on the *right side against his father*. This is an excellent moral.

Dowton's performance of the physician was in his usual admirable style of impatient feeling. He is the only living actor who can work himself up into a *natural* frenzy of passion: the others express the *hostility* of rage; but Dowton in the midst of all his turbulence, when his very head and limbs seem to be *coming at you*, has the art of expressing the *suffering* also. Bannister's versatility was seen to great advantage in his metamorphosis into *M. Rigadoon*; his imitation of the foppish voice, that ineffable mixture of mincing, gaping, and drawling, might have been heard to advantage by the most accomplished student in Bond-street; and he had quite enough general grace for an opera dancer. Dancing no more makes a graceful walker, than singing an emphatic speaker.

The subject of temper is worthy of much higher species of writing. There is no vice in the whole compass of human error so familiar in its instances, so ludicrous in its causes, and so instructive in its effects, as a bad temper; and for these reasons there is no subject perhaps so precisely adapted to the nature of genuine comedy, the object of which is to amuse and amend us by domestic satire. A good familiar treatise upon it is a desideratum among the lighter ethics. Dr. Franklin's economical maxims, from *Poor Richard's Almanack*, which are hung up over the mantle-pieces of the Americans, are said to have contributed more than any thing else to the prudent spirit of their mercantile class, though for *prudent* I think we ought to read *petty*. A paper on the same lively plan, in which the writer would make a social and unaffected appeal to our common sense respecting the charities of domestic intercourse, would be a paper quite as ornamental to the room, and a thousand times more useful to the house. Then perhaps we should not see so many sensible fathers become less than their children; so many good meals eaten as if all the family were sick; so many good intentions tortured by a pin, or strangled by a ribband, or drowned in a plate of soup: in short, so much real misery dealt through the house from master to servant, and from parent to child, and all perhaps on account of a word, or a look, or any other excuse for *restless selfishness*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE blow has been struck, and a very decisive one it appears to have been; yet hopes are entertained in England, that Austria does not lie entirely at the mercy of the great conqueror of Europe. The Archduke Charles, on issuing his proclamation, and publishing a long-winded manifesto, drawn up by a Dr. Gentz, which no one scarcely will give himself the trouble to read, marched his troops into Bavaria. There was nothing to oppose him for a considerable time. The King of Bavaria left his capital, and the Austrians moved on with sanguine hopes of success. At the same

time a considerable army marched into Italy, and another towards Warsaw. In the mean time, Bonaparte was by no means idle. He seems to have determined in his own mind the precise time, when, and the place where a decisive battle should be fought. His troops were marching in various directions to the appointed spot, and the contingents of the Rhine were prepared to assist. The Austrians had advanced as far as Ratisbon, and taken that city; and their troops covered the country between that place and Landshut. Bonaparte had left Paris, and now headed his armies: every thing was ready for him; and he, who had conquered at the head of French armies, now shewed that he could lead on to victory the troops of Wirtemberg and Bavaria.

The shock was terrible, but, if we may believe the French accounts, decisive. After several days hard fighting, the Austrians were completely routed. Many escaped over the Danube by Ratisbon, and escaped with the Archduke Charles into Bohemia. Others fell back into Austria or the Tyrol, but in such confusion, that they seemed not likely to meet in any rallying point, so as to oppose the advancing enemy. All the country to the south of the Danube, as far as Vienna, seemed to lie open to Bonaparte's arms, and he advanced immediately to the frontiers of Austria. The details of the battles are not sufficiently known for us to form a decisive opinion of them; nor to determine by what skilful manœuvre, assisted by the bravery and skill of his troops, Bonaparte obtained his usual triumphs. The advantages doubtless were from the beginning in his favour. The whole direction of the campaign was entirely in his own breast: and he had under him several skilful Generals, of whom the lowest far surpassed in energy and military tactics the leader of the opposite army. His soldiers had fought under him in various battles. They had risen by their merits to various posts, and every one knew that no effort of valour or skill would be disregarded. As far as military honour, glory, and reward, could stimulate troops to great actions, the French went into the field with the most sanguine hopes of success: whilst the Austrians were led on, a mere mercenary army, discouraged by the recollection of former defeats, and without any thing to call forth superior energy. Both sides had at the heads of corps heroes of title; but on the one side the titles were hereditary, on the other they were acquired by distinguished actions on the field of battle.

The Prussian kingdom was overthrown in one battle, and after one defeat every place surrendered. The Austrians have been routed in the beginning of the campaign, but the defeat is not so complete. Bohemia and Hungary afford rallying points, and much blood may still flow before the contest is settled. They have taken Warsaw; and the army employed on that insignificant attack will fill up the deficiencies in the Archduke's army. They had in another quarter marched as far as Padua and Vicenza. Here, however, they have been defeated; and the French are marching down from Italy to meet the other conquering army on the banks of the Danube. When those two bodies are united, the sovereign will, at their head, annihilate the Austrian force in Bohemia, and begin to erect new kingdoms. Scarcely can it be expected, that he should allow his brother emperor an opportunity of creating farther annoyance. After having been thrice obliged to French generosity for the restoration or preservation of his capital, the Austrian emperor cannot expect to retain dominions, capable of making him an object of jealousy.

It does not appear from what quarter the Archduke expected assistance. If he had hopes or assurances from any of the kings in Germany, this defeat has completely put an end to them. With the account almost of the opening of the campaign arrived an ambassador from Austria to this country, and news that the emperor had issued an edict, declaring that the usual ties of friendship and alliance were renewed between him and the British government. The arrival of the Austrian ambassador naturally suggested an idea of a subsidy; and it is probable, that a very large one will be granted, unless late events should

shew that no subsidy can be of further avail than to enable the Austrians to pay their tribute to Bonaparte. By the blow having been struck before the appearance of the ambassador, it might seem that the whole was concerted without any intelligence with our court: yet this is scarcely probable, though it might be politic that no open connection should previously take place that might excite the jealousy of the French. If the foreign assistance, expected by the Archduke Charles, related to us, he is a most unfortunate prince: for we can give him nothing but money; and though this metal has been termed the sinews of war, it is of little avail against the iron and men of Bonaparte.

After the great battles, fought between Ratisbon and Landshut, a respite of a few days was to be expected: yet the energy of Bonaparte would not permit it to be longer than necessity required. This gave time for the circulation of reports in favour of Austria, which the next movements of the French army completely refuted. In this war both sides have published bulletins, the Austrian being a most miserable imitation of the French; and from the former we learn enough of the positions of the flying army. The great army of the Austrians, after the decisive battles, fled to the northern side of the Danube, and fixed itself on the frontiers of Bohemia, their bulletin informing us that they marched through Bruch and Cham without molestation; and behind the river Pagen, the Archduke gave repose to his fatigued troops, and deliberated on the measures to be taken. This army may then, for the present, be considered to be *hors du combat*; the Danube is between it and Bonaparte, who is decided upon his measures, and taking steps to destroy the forces to the south of the Danube. The point he aims at is Vienna, and on the 4th of May we find him at Ens. In his way to this place an army of thirty-five thousand Austrians is said to have been beaten by seven thousand Frenchmen.

It is difficult to discover the exact truth in military manœuvres. Bonaparte's army would march forward with confidence: the Austrians on the retreat would have little relish for fighting. They must be conscious, that whatever force attacked them in the onset, it would be invigorated by supplies, and broken, as they were, they could not make efficacious resistance. Hence we are not surprised that defeat continued to accompany the Austrians. There is no security for them from the Inn to Vienna.—On the numbers killed and taken prisoners there may be a variation in the accounts; yet, as we have no doubt, that the sixth bulletin of the French states accurately that Bonaparte was at St. Polten on the eighth, we cannot hesitate to believe, that all the country, for fifty or sixty miles south of the Danube and to the west of St. Polten, is so far cleared of Austrian troops, that none remain in arms except those stragglers who have evaded the search of the pursuers. Bonaparte has also detached an army to Innspruch to awe the Tyrol; and hence he may be considered to have decided the fate of the country, unless the Archduke Charles can collect sufficient troops around him to try the issue of another battle.

From St. Polten to Vienna is a short distance. In his way to the former place the French emperor has given audience to the Austrian deputies, and, long before this has reached our readers, he has dictated to them the law in their capital. Indeed it is reported, that a telegraph had announced at Strasburgh the capture of Vienna; and a flag on the top of the cathedral of Strasburgh repeated the intelligence through the whole extent of Alsace. In this situation then the French emperor, secure of the south of the Danube, will lose no time in destroying his enemy on the north: and the Archduke Charles must either march to give him battle, or find some defensive post in Bohemia. In either situation his danger is extreme. If he remains in any strong position, the whole force of Bonaparte will march towards him by Vienna and Ratisbon: if he marches towards Vienna, he will have in his rear the French army from Ratisbon, and will be compelled to fight at a great disadvantage. One resource remains for him, namely, to flee into Hungary, where he may maintain the conquest for a short time, or probably make a peace on the

surrender of all the possessions of Austria, except Hungary.

Thus the dynasty of Hapsburg, like that of Bourbon, seems to be nearly at its end, and the time will soon arrive for Europe to put on its new form; to see at its head a new race of princes; and to be governed by different maxims. Whether the new princes will be better than the old, time will discover. They are placed in very different circumstances from the ancient conquerors of Europe, and the principles of government are much better understood than formerly. But the law of force must still be the prevailing feature; and the military, forming the government as they did on the destruction of the Roman empire, cannot be expected to entertain the best views of civil policy. It must be observed, however, that the new dukes, princes, and sovereigns will not suffer at all in the comparison with the ancient conquerors of Europe. On the contrary, though they have risen many of them from the ranks, they have had the advantage of more civilization and a greater diffusion of knowledge. Many prejudices, formed in the times of ignorance, have been subdued; and when the ardour of conquest has subsided, the interest of the public may be consulted. Still it is melancholy to think, that man, boasting of being a reasonable being, continues to decide a controversy by an appeal to murder, instead of justice and principle.

Times of confusion will give rise to new adventures, and adventurers will appear to take advantage of circumstances. Whilst in the south of Germany two emperors are murdering the species, and covering its plains with blood, a military personage, whom Bonaparte in his bulletin chooses to term a sort of robber, is signalizing himself, and endeavouring to have a share in the general plunder. This is a Colonel Schill, who had a regiment in the Prussian service: and it appears that he has deserted with his whole corps, and made an iroad on the Saxon frontiers. Similar adventurers have in India raised themselves to very high stations, and the appearance of this warrior has created confusion in Westphalia. Should he succeed in increasing his troops from the peasantry and the deserters, which are to be met with in Germany, he may maintain himself for some time in a threatening aspect: but the probability is, that the dread of Bonaparte's arms will prevent any considerable force from joining him, and it will be the interest of the Confederacy of the Rhine to prevent him from intruding into their concerns. We cannot suppose that the court of Prussia could have connived at this measure, which would bring down inevitable ruin on its interests.

Switzerland is permitted to remain neutral in this contest, and this by the wise policy of the French; as thus it was a complete barrier against the Austrians, if they had succeeded in their inroads into Italy. The Landamman, it seems, was to concert measures for the preservation of the neutrality, and this could evidently be only by having a body of troops on its frontiers to resist invasion.—The astonishing success of the French in the plains of Bavaria renders this measure of less importance; but it serves to shew the deep policy of Bonaparte—a policy which is evident indeed in all his actions. The enmity of the Swiss to the Austrians is well known; and if they had been successful in Italy, they would have found no inconsiderable inconvenience from this neutrality.

Whilst the fate of the House of Hapsbourg seems to depend on the will only of the new moderator of Europe, another king is at the mercy of his subjects, and a scene of a different kind is opened to us in Sweden. The legislative power of this country is vested in a king and diet; the latter body being composed of four orders —the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasantry. By this mode of representation, it was supposed that the interests of the great body at large would be best consulted. Their head, the king, is alive, but he is in confinement; and the legislature is in that situation, that it must take to itself the exercise of supreme functions; and it is understood that it will most probably exercise its rights in a manner, of which England and France have afforded example to the world, and bring the sovereign to answer at

its bar for his real or pretended crimes. The diet was opened by the Duke of Sudermania, and it is reported that he is to be the new king, to the exclusion not only of the present king, but of all his family. It was said that Russia would support the Count of Oldenburg; but as the Swedes have already experienced the powers of the Duke of Sudermania as regent, and he is also of the blood royal, it is natural to imagine that the diet would fix its choice on him rather than a stranger. The Duke has explained, in a concise manner, the necessity of the deposition, which arose from the absolute ruin attending the measures of the late king, which required the raising of money far beyond the resources of the kingdom. Expostulation had been used to no purpose; and the only step to prevent a convulsion, already on the point of breaking out by the march of troops towards the capital, was to secure his person. —The subsidies from England were far from sufficient for the king's measures, and the differences between him and this court are alluded to. We may expect to hear, in the course of the debates, the last matter explained; and it probably will appear that the unfortunate sovereign has afforded numerous proofs of his incapacity to hold the reins of government. The measures to be pursued towards him are not sufficientlydeveloped; but it is evident that, through his misfortunes or his faults, Sweden has received such a blow, that will depress it for many years to come. If she is led to correct the errors in her constitution, and to take care that her future sovereigns should be under the proper controul of the diet, it is not impossible that her limited territories may enjoy a degree of liberty and happiness, from which, from various causes, they have for a long time been deprived. The Swedish language is remarkably well calculated for eloquence, and their diet will probably vie with our parliament in strains of oratory; unfortunately, it is little known in our country; and the details of the proceedings will necessarily be very incorrect.

The part that Denmark will act in these transactions is unknown. Russia will play an active part, and Sweden will evidently be drawn from its connection with Great Britain. The Russian troops have marched, it seems, towards Servia; though this is most probably with a view towards the meditated attack on the Turkish empire. As to any assistance to be given to the Austrians, as was at one time expected, their ill success renders it impossible: the alliance between Russia and France will be more strongly consolidated; and they will pursue, with greater energy, the plans laid down at the congress at Erfurt.

From the east, intelligence of some importance has reached this country; and it is said, that the influence of the French in the court of Persia is on the wane; that our ambassador has been favourably received, and the project of the French embodying the Persians under European tactics, to attack our East-India settlements, is likely to be frustrated. How far this is true, time will discover.

Spain and Portugal naturally are objects of the greatest solicitude. We cannot venture, from the accounts that reach us, to entertain great hopes of the former country, and the proclamation of the Junta speaks more clearly than all the rumour of successful battles. It addresses the nation on the probability of its removal from Seville, and deprecates diffidence on such an account. But why should such a proclamation have been issued, unless it was really apprehensive of danger from the French armies? If it removes from Seville, Cadiz is the only point of security, and it will leave the French masters of Andalusia. From that place also its orders will not meet with ready obedience, as it will be presumed that the Junta has taken measures for its own safety by flight, either to England or America. Portugal is in a different state; though the French took possession of Oporto, and in it have committed, it is said, dreadful cruelties. The Portuguese have a considerable body of troops, and they are assisted by great reinforcements from England, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who has succeeded in retaking Oporto, though the French army has made its escape. With so active a commander at their head, it is not improbable

that the English will retrieve the credit they lost in their retreat to Corunna, and enable the Spaniards in the north of Spain to retrieve their affairs. At last, also, the Junta has resolved to call together the Cortez; a measure which ought to have been adopted in the beginning of the war: but, unfortunately, the leaders were fearful of two enemies, the French and the people. They could not call together the Cortez, without restoring to the people their ancient rights; and they could not drive out the French without the assistance of the people.

The correspondence between the United States of America and this country, on the subject of our orders in council and their embargo, has been published. By this it appears that the Americans have completely carried their point; and we have agreed to rescind our articles in their favour, and they have done the same with respect to the embargo. The King has also promised to make ample compensation for the outrages committed by our cruizers on their coasts. This is a remarkable feature in the history of the present times. —Whilst the European nations are carrying on the old trade of war and bloodshed, tearing themselves to pieces for they know not what, and making brutal force the great arbiter of all disputes, the Americans have displayed a policy which will ever do them honour; and if they persist in this course, the annals of this happy country will not, like those of most other nations, be stained with blood. The soldier will not be separated from the citizen, and true glory will be acquired in the acts that contribute to man's happiness.

A melancholy piece of intelligence has reached us from Jamaica, which proves that the island is not free from the alarm which the number of black inhabitants, and the example of Domingo must excite. It appears that a spirit of insurrection is among them; that they have been preparing themselves for revolt, have assembled in secret places to exercise with arms, and have chosen leaders to execute their purposes. Fortunately for them, and for their white brethren, the conspiracy has been discovered, and its heads have been brought to trial and to punishment. The scenes perpetrated in Domingo fill us with horror; and a revolt in Jamaica would necessarily produce immense devastation in whatever way the contest was terminated. It is here that the policy of those men who introduced slavery into the West Indies shews itself in its true colours; and great exertions will be necessary to prevent the fatal consequences of their crimes and wickedness. The Jamaicans have always been jealous of black regiments; yet, perhaps, they will be the great means not only of civilizing the negro that is inlisted, but of keeping in order his brethren on the plantations.

In the Brazils, the prince regent is completely settled, and has negociated a subsidy with us, whether for the improvement of his present dominions, or the recovery of those he has lost in Europe, time will discover.

At home, cities, and towns, and boroughs, and counties, have been meeting to return thanks to Mr. Wardle for his important services, and to express their sentiments on the necessity of parliamentary reform.—In Hampshire, Mr. Cobbett took the lead, and the county, with the exception, of four hands, agreed with him in his most excellent resolutions. Even Huntingdonshire had a meeting, and was unanimous in its resolutions; and the decision of this county may be a criterion of the general sense of the people. Cornwall also has had a meeting, a county the most notorious for its boroughs and borough mongering jobbing. But this county had the sense to see that the rotten boroughs were no more beneficial to it than to the country at large; and it has expressed its sense of the necessity of parliamentary reform in a very strong resolution. Can it be expected that this resolution should carry the unanimous voice of the county? Will the proprietors of boroughs see the necessity of reform in the same light? Undoubtedly not: but the only thing that surprises us is, that they should be at the trouble of informing the nation that they disapprove of measures which are calculated for the good of the people at large, by cutting up by the roots their destructive influence. A protest was signed by several

noblemen and gentlemen, whose act and names completely justify the resolutions of the county on parliamentary reform. We wish that in the same manner all the borough-mongers and their friends would sign their names, that it might be seen how small a part it is which opposes the nation's wishes, and to what men, through the pernicious system of borough-mongers, so great a portion of legislative influence is confided.

In London, the dinner for parliamentary reform was more numerously attended than any dinner ever given in that city upon any occasion. The Crown and Anchor was literally full from top to bottom, and many hundreds went away from the inability of the house to accommodate them. Sir F. Burdett took the chair, and was ably supported by Mr. Wardle, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Maddocks, Major Cartwright, and a number of country gentlemen from all parts of England. A series of resolutions was passed with the greatest unanimity. They were drawn up with great judgment, and contain, in a short compass, the whole of the argument; stating the constitutional rights of the subject, the actual state of the country, and the mode of redressing the grievance. The measure suggested on the latter head is by petition to parliament, from corporate bodies and counties, to take the state of representation into consideration, and to make those alterations which the nature of the case require. It is presumed, that when parliament is made acquainted with the general sense of the people, the evil must be rectified. The nation has a hard battle to fight:—The borough-mongers are a compact body, with whom the good of the country and general and just reasoning will have no avail. Time will discover whether they will succeed in maintaining their ground, and building their own interest upon the ruin of every thing dear to an Englishman. For, if they succeed in this conflict, corruption will increase in a far greater proportion than before, and our country will be gradually reduced to the abject situation of Spain and Portugal. This generation will not see it; but such is the nature of corruption, and its baneful effects cannot be prevented but by striking at the root of the evil.

It was a pleasure to see, at this meeting, a gallant hero, just landed from performing a noble exploit, bearing testimony to his country of the necessity of reform. Immediately on his landing he accepted the office of steward of the meeting—went to court to receive the star and ribband for his naval services—went to the house of commons and voted against the ministers on their seat-jobbing question—and at the Crown and Anchor stated a most satisfactory reason for reform in parliament, that ministers might have leisure to attend to the business of the nation, and not be employed the whole day in arranging their speeches and their voters for an evening's debate.

The anniversary dinner of Sir Francis Burdett's election gave occasion for much important matter from him, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Maddocks, and others. Sir Francis noticed the twelfth of May, as a memorable æra in this country, from the circumstance of its being unblushingly avowed and defended in the house of commons that ministers might tamper in the election for members of parliament.——Mr. Wardle noticed the union of the two factions, the No Popery faction and All the Talents, in support of the ministerial abuses; and stated distinctly his opinion, that a parliamentary reform would secure economy in the public expenditure, and remove the burden of the income tax.—Mr. Maddocks pointed out the strange absurdities in the representation of the people, by which members were sent to parliament without any legitimate constituents; as in one case, where the property of the borough was vested in a peer, a woman, and an exciseman. He noticed also the care the legislature took of the mercantile interest in case of breaches of trust; and, however inimical he might be to the extension of the penal laws, he could not but wish that proper punishment were assigned to those who were guilty of such frauds on the public.—The chair was left about ten in the evening, and the party retired with the satisfaction of having passed a most pleasant day with their worthy representative.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

The House of Commons has been distinguished by some strong attacks on the ministers, in which they have at times been beaten; though in one important question, by a union with the opponents of the late ministry, they carried their point with a very great majority. On the 25th, Mr. Palmer, the benefactor to the English nation, brought forward his claims to the payment of the agreement made with him, which, in a very extraordinary manner, has been so long delayed. The motion was introduced by Major Palmer, who stated the point at issue clearly, moving, that the claims of John Palmer, Esq. on an agreement made between him and the post-office be investigated by a jury, and that his majesty would be pleased to order that the Receiver General of the post-office should defend the same, so as to bring the matter fairly to an issue. This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Stephens. Sir T. Turton supported it, reprobating the conduct of ministers, and asserting that if this adherence to form, under which they sheltered themselves, was rigidly exacted, he would sooner take the note of the commonest swindler in the street than of his majesty's servants. There was nothing, he added, that called more loudly for reform than the abuses in the expenditure of the public money, except that of the maintenance of public faith. The Solicitor General combated on the ministerial side; but was opposed by Sir Samuel Romilly; and Mr. Palmer, at the close of the debate, animadverted very strongly on the conduct of Mr. Rose in the course of this business, contrasting his merits with those of Mr. Palmer; the one having done an essential service to the public, the other having pocketed so many treasury places, and commanded such extensive patronage. On a division, there appeared

In favour of the motion	127
Against it	123
Majority for Mr. Palmer	4

We hope that the motion will be of use to Mr. Palmer, to whom, if some of the places and pensions holden by Mr. Rose had been granted, the nation would have greatly rejoiced; and every honest man must regret, when he reflects on the fate of Mr. Palmer, and considers the sums expended on Mr. Rose and his friends, that a list is not annually made out of those who are rewarded by, and those who deserve rewards from, the public.

On the 24th, also, ministers were in a minority on a very important question, relative to the breach of the regulations on the service of the army. The motion was brought forward by Colonel Shipley, who stated, that a regulation had been made that no one should be a field officer till he had served six years, nor a lieut.-colonel till two years after he was made a major. In defiance of this regulation Lord Burghersh had, on the 4th of May, been made a major, and a few days after a lieutenant-colonel; thus passing over by his last appointment six hundred officers, many of whom had been in the army before his lordship was born. The country must feel with indignation that this was the son of a cabinet minister, a minister whose great care it ought to be to preserve, not to break through the regulations. Colonel Shipley therefore moved, that a copy of these regulations should be laid before the House, and a copy also of the commission of Lord Burghersh.—This was opposed by Lord Castlereagh, who contended that the House could not interfere with the improvement of the army; that the king might alter regulations when he pleased; and that when a young man of high rank and fortune devoted himself to the army, his zeal and activity ought to be particularly rewarded.—Lord Temple was not to be persuaded by these arguments, but contended that the House ought not to rest till it had discovered the adviser of this flagrant act of injustice.—In this he was supported by Mr. Hutchinson;—and Ld. Newark, though in the habit of voting with ministers, esteemed the promotion as tending to create great dissatisfaction in the service.—Several other members properly resented this injury to the service, and favour shewn to a cabinet minister, who was defended strenuously by the Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer; and on a division there were

For the motion.....72
Against it 67

Thus the ministers were in a minority again; but we fear that they will be too powerful when the papers are brought into the House.

The ministers were victorious, however, when a more flagrant case was brought before the House by Mr. Madocks, who, May 11, stated that he had no personal enmity against the gentlemen whom he was about to accuse of a high breach of the constitution, and he would willingly overlook the men, if he could expose and reform the system, which had too many advocates. It was said boldly by these advocates, that corruption was necessary for the support and existence of the British constitution; yet one minister declared, that there was now less corruption than ever, and that we ought to hunt out instances of corruption and abuse, and bring the offenders to public punishment. Various abuses had indeed been discovered; but the greatest of them all, in his opinion, was the influence of the ministers in returning members to the House of Commons. This influence branched out various ways, but one practice demanded most serious investigation, namely, the giving of sinecures to individuals, who nominated members for corrupt boroughs. Here the worthy member enumerated several instances, and then stated, that in the last election a sum was paid through the negociation of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Henry Wellesley, as the agent of the treasury, by Mr. Quintin Dick, who then obtained the borough of Cashel.—To this transaction the Chancellor of the Exchequer was privy; and on Mr. Dick's resolution to vote against the Duke of York, Lord Castlereagh, after a consultation with Mr. Perceval, did suggest to Mr. Dick the propriety of relinquishing his seat rather than give that vote.

A debate now took place on the mode of proceeding in this question; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer put in his plea of not guilty, and made some reflections on these inquisitorial proceedings, highly dangerous, as he termed it, to all confidence in public and private life. After this he withdrew, and was followed by Lord Castlereagh, who could not in the present stage of the business enter into any explanation of his conduct.—When the accused parties had withdrawn, Mr. Madocks moved, that the House do on Wednesday next resolve itself into a committee to examine into the nature of the charge; and after some debate on precedents, and whether the question should be put in form, Mr. Madocks moved, that the matter of the charge be heard at the bar:—this motion was seconded by Sir F. Burdett, when Mr. Cartwright opposed it, by entering into a long tirade against parliamentary reform and reformers, asserting that they would pull down, but were incapable of erecting any thing in the place of the present institutions.—Lord Milton urged, that the circumstances of the case before them, the palpable interference of government with the votes of individual members, demanded parliamentary inquiry. He differed in opinion, however, on the proofs, and moved that the charge be referred to a committee above stairs.

Sir Charles Morgan negatived the motion, because it was the duty of every man to make a stand, and to prevent public men employed in government from being vilified and calumniated.—Sir John Anstruther opposed the motion on the same grounds, thinking that it would promote the views of a party, whose object it was to level every thing that was above themselves.—Mr. Curwen lamented the situation in which he was placed, either to vote for the motion or to do nothing; and being convinced that the charge was of a very serious and important nature, involving the reputation of the House and the principles of the constitution, he should vote for the motion.—Mr. Biddulph supported the motion, not believing that all men were corrupt, but convinced that it was necessary to inquire whether the corruption existed as stated in the charge.—Sir Francis Burdett vindicated the proceeding of Mr. Madocks, and insisted upon it, that the people of England did not ask for innovation, but claimed their rights. He was not surprised that they, who called for accusation in a tangible shape, per-

ceived the folly of that conduct, and shrinked from investigation. It was impossible that the constitution could exist, if its vitals were to be palsied by corruption. The accusation was evidently not agreeable to the feelings of the House, but it was strictly parliamentary. An honourable member had informed the House of facts, and offered to bring proofs to support them. This was the whole extent of the motion, and by the decision of the House would be seen what value it set upon the future opinions of the country.

Mr. Giddy was against the motion, stating, at the same time, that where a case of flagrant corruption was well made out, no man would be readier to pursue it to condemnation.—Mr. Tierney opposed the motion, and protested against those exhibitions of what Mr. Burke called the shameful parts of the constitution. Mr. Whitbread supported the motion, reprobating the outcry against reform, which he was convinced must take place; and declaring, that the want of timely reform had been the cause of the ruin of France.—Mr. Bathurst was against the motion, as it would give additional food and fuel to popular clamour.—Mr. Ponsonby opposed the motion, because he could not reconcile it to himself to condemn a political antagonist for a measure which had been universally practised. Lord Folkstone supported the motion; not allowing, that, because abuses had been known to exist, they were not to be punished. When he asserted that they did exist, he was the object of ridicule: the case was now altered, and it was thought politic to allow what had formerly been denied.—Mr. Windham opposed the motion; because there was a general agreement between the parties, which, notwithstanding the new morality, he could not call corrupt.—Lord A. Hamilton was for the motion, and trembled for the estimation in which the House would be holden, if the charge was overlooked.—Mr. Wilberforce thought that the dignity of the House required that the motion should be supported.—Mr. Canning resisted the motion; and conjured the House to consider that this immolation of two members of one party would lead to a similar immolation of members on the other side.

Mr. Madocks concluded the debate by stating, that he had brought forward his charge from a conscientious view of his duty. That the crime was a disgrace to the House, and ought to be investigated, and prevented in future. He could not deny that corruption was common;—it stalked abroad at noon-day.

Ingreditusque solo et caput inter nubila condit.

A division took place, when there appeared—For the motion.....85
Against it 320

Majority in favour of the accused minister.....235

Thus, in a very full house, an investigation into a most shameful transaction has been set aside. If the charge is true, the ministers ought to be dismissed from the cabinet with infamy: if the charge cannot be maintained, it is to be lamented that any persons in the confidence of the crown should not have been cleared from the suspicion which must attach, in the present state of the question, to their characters.

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ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

MRS. HANNAH COWLEY, whose death we mentioned in p. 376 of our last, died in the 66th year of her age. The next play she produced, after the "Runaway," was the tragedy of "Albina," which was brought out by Mr. Colman, at his summer theatre in the Haymarket, on the 30th of July, 1779. The farce of "Who's the Dupe?" was performed at Drury-lane, in the month of April preceding, and it was received with that applause which, whenever performed, it now never fails to obtain.

The "Belle's Stratagem" came out at Covent-garden, in Feb. 1780; and it was received with such loud and boundless acclamation, that it had the honour of being patronised by the queen, before whom it was performed once every season for twenty years after its first appearance. This play, when published, was by express permission dedicated to her majesty.

Stimulated by her favourable reception with the public, Mrs. Cowley continued to cultivate her acquaintance with the dramatic muses, and the "Belle's Stratagem" was successively followed by the comedies of "Which is the Man?" "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," &c.

Her poems abound with beautiful and glowing imagery; but in critical justice it must here be admitted, that amidst the most luxuriant descriptions, and the most smooth and elegant numbers, we find inequalities, which prove that our fair authoress had been more intent upon seizing the pictures of those images, which in the enthusiasm of genius crowded upon her mind, than in polishing what she had written. Still those passages which abound in animated and impressive imagery, throw into stronger contrast the few lines which appear inharmonious and prosaic.

In all the walks of the legitimate drama, Mrs. Cowley has left ample specimens to entitle her to rank with the first dramatic authors of the day. Scorning to attempt ephemeral fame, to administer to the perverted taste of the times, to court the acclamations of the galleries, and implore the aid of the painter or the machinist, Mrs. Cowley, like the veteran Cumberland, has never deserted those banners of legitimate comedy, under which she first enlisted.

Doiley, in the farce of "Who's the Dupe," is perhaps unrivalled on the stage; whilst Gradus, Doricourt, Flutter, Hardy, Lord Sparkle, and the Pendragons, are all distinct and highly coloured portraits. We must also here, in justice to departed merit, notice her peculiar excellence in colouring the female character; for proof of this we can safely rest our appeal to her Miss Hardy, in the Belle's Stratagem, and Olivia, in the Bold Stroke for a Husband.

The last hurried effort of this lady's pen was in unison with the excellence of her heart: it was a little poem in aid of benevolence—an act of charity to one who moved in the humble sphere of sexton of the parish, and whose little property had been swallowed up by the late floods. This little poem gives a pathetic picture of the poor man's efforts whilst his cottage was overwhelmed; describes his losses; and delicately claims attention towards one, whose pride was in conflict with his poverty; one whose situation claimed that assistance, which he could not bring himself directly to beg.

From her habits, Mrs. Cowley might truly be termed a most disinterested votary of the muses; her pen was not guided by mercenary views; she wrote merely for the pleasure she felt in writing. The poem of the Siege of Acre was given to a respectable bookseller, who asked for it: she reserved none of her manuscripts, nor did she wait to correct them: thus her newspaper poetry was written and sent off, frequently within four-and-twenty hours after the event which had given birth to it. She wrote among the Della Cruscan School, some of the poetry published in "The World" newspaper; where we find her occasionally using a fictitious signature, and answering or addressing some love-sick youth, or despairing maid, whose existence to her was merely ideal.

In this lady's conversation there was nothing of that proud superiority which persons, possibly of more learning, but less genius, sometimes assume to awe and intimidate: easy and affable in her manners, it was ever Mrs. Cowley's endeavour to raise to a level with herself, those whose timidity would have placed below it. Sometimes, indeed, she would enliven the topic under discussion with some sprightly sallies; but these were bright without being dazzling, the spontaneous effusions of genius, emanating from an excellent heart, and corrected by a well regulated mind.

Mrs. Cowley was married, at a very early period, to a gentleman who died in India, a captain in the Company's service, and brother to Mr. Cowley, an eminent merchant of Cateaton-street. She has left a son now at the bar, and a daughter married in India to the Rev. Dr. Brown, provost of the magnificent college of Calcutta.

The following is a list of her principal known publications:—

Epic Poems—The Maid of Arragon; Scottish Village; and Siege of Acre.

Tragedies—Albina; Fate of Sparta.

Comedies—The Runaway; Belle's Stratagem; Which is the Man? A Bold Stroke for a Husband; More Ways than One; A Day in Turkey; Both Ends of the Town; Second Thoughts are Best; with the farce of Who's the Dupe?

These, as they have individually passed the ordeal of criticism, and would be an acquisition to the library, we hope to see republished in a collective shape.

MR. HOLCROFT (see page 364 of our last) was born in Orange-court, Leicester-fields, Dec. 22, 1744. His father was a shoe-maker, a calling for which his son always retained a peculiar respect. The former was of an unsettled temper, seldom dwelling long in one place; and the son accompanied him in all his peregrinations. When Mr. Holcroft was in his teens, he was a servant to the Hon. Mr. Vernon; and his chief employment was to ride his master's race-horses, which were in training to run at Newmarket. He was afterwards much devoted to the art of horsemanship. He was also considerably attached to the study of music; and sometime after applied much of his attention to connoiseurship in painting. Mr. Holcroft had an active mind, and was no sooner aware of any path that led to improvement and excellence, than he was anxious to enter that path. Notwithstanding this, he persevered to the age of 25 years, with some little interruption, in his father's trade of a shoe-maker.

About the period of life above alluded to, Mr. Holcroft conceived a passion for the stage, and offered his services at the same time to Mr. Chas. Macklin and Mr. Samuel Foote. Foote encouraged him; but Macklin talked to him in so specious a style, and held out to him so many temptations and prospects which were never realized, that he was induced to decide for Macklin and Ireland, a decision which he continued long to repent.

In the profession of a player, Mr. Holcroft continued, not with the most flattering success, till after the production of his first play of "Duplicity" in 1781. Immediately on the exhibition of this comedy, he withdrew from the stage as an actor, and for several years devoted his attention principally to dramatic composition. His writings of this kind were as follow:—2, The Noble Peasant, an opera. 3, The Choleric Fathers, an opera. 4, The Follies of a Day, a comedy, translated from the French of Beaumarchais. 5, Seduction, a comedy, 1786. 6, The German Hotel, a drama, translation, 1790. 7, The School for Arrogance, a comedy, partly from the French of Destouches, 1792. 8, The Road to Ruin, and the best of his dramatic writings, 1792. 9, Love's Frailties, a comedy, 1794. 10, The Deserted Daughter, a comedy, 1795. 11, The Man of Ten Thousand, a comedy, 1796. 12, The Force of Ridicule, a comedy, 1796. 13, He is Much to Blame, a comedy, very successful, 1798. 14, Knave or Not, a comedy, 1798. 15, Deaf and Dumb, a comedy, from the French, very successful, 1801. 16, The Tale of Mystery, an after-piece, from the French, 1802. 17, Hear both Sides, a comedy, 1803. 18, The Vindictive Man, a comedy, 1806.

Mr. Holcroft also exercised his talent with advantage to his reputation in the novels of Anna St. Ives, published 1792, and Hugh Trevor, published 1794. He also published a third novel, entitled Brian Perdue, in the year 1807. The public are further indebted to the pen of Mr. Holcroft, for many translations.—1, The Private Life of Voltaire, 12mo. 2, Memoirs of Baron Trenck, 3 vols. 12mo. 3, The Secret History of the Court of Berlin, by the Count de Mirabeau, 2 vols. 8vo. 4, Tales of the Castle, by Madame de Genlis, 5 vols. 12mo. 5, The Posthumous Works of Frederick II, King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo. 6, An abridged Display of the Physiognomy of Lavater, 3 large vols. 8vo.

The great action of the life of Mr. Holcroft was undoubtedly his voluntary surrender to the indictment for high treason, preferred against him in the autumn of 1794. Few persons can now doubt, that if Mr. Pitt's administration had succeeded, at that time, in bringing to capital punishment the twelve persons, many of them not personally known to each other, who were then wantonly and wickedly included in one indictment, the constitution and liberties of England would have been destroyed; and, as few persons will refuse to confess that the voluntary surrender of one of the parties, after the grand jury had decided that they should be tried for their lives, was a great and impressive demonstration of conscious innocence, and was the first event which, concurring with many fortunate circumstances, after the two houses of parliament had voted that there was a conspiracy, and had thus prejudged the accused, saved our country from destruction of the worst sort, on that memorable occasion.

Mr. Holcroft spent the principal part of the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in Germany and France; and the observations collected by him, in his travels, were afterwards published by him in 2 vols. 4to.

The surviving wife of Mr. Holcroft is the neice of the celebrated Mercier, author of the *Tableau de Paris*, and a member of the French legislature.—A subscription has been set on foot to enable the family to open a school for the support of the younger branches.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

DREADFUL FIRE.—A fire as fierce and destructive as any that has, for a long series of years, spread terror and dismay throughout the metropolis, broke out on Sunday night, May 14, on board a vessel alongside the quay adjoining Billingsgate Dock, at a very short distance from the water edge. It was first discovered a few minutes before ten o'clock; but although every possible effort was made for its extinction, it spread so rapidly, and gained so complete an ascendancy, as to baffle all exertion. The flames extended themselves almost instantaneously to the other shipping, and from them again to the line of warehouses running from the dock along Dice's Quay, &c. Notwithstanding the prompt assistance in a very short period from the commencement of the fire, such was its rapidity and violence, that the water seemed merely to give fresh strength to the flames. The range of warehouses, filled with sugars, tar, oil, hemp, turpentine, tallow, &c. &c. were all successively consumed; and the volumes of fire, though, generally speaking, almost uniformly thrown up, were rendered more furious and horrible, every ten or fifteen minutes, by some new combustible matter which they caught.

The fire communicated in a gradual but rapid manner to the vessels next the shore, and it began with assailing the masts, sails, and rigging of those in the immediate tiers. The sight from London and Blackfriars bridges was awfully affecting, and it was at one period apprehended that it would be impossible to preserve the whole of the shipping in that part of the river from absolute ruin. Fortunately the tide favouring, about eleven o'clock, the efforts which were made for the preservation of the vessels in the dock, several were towed out, al-

though with extreme difficulty. Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in preventing the extension of the flames along the river. The vessel on board of which the fire broke out had nearly the whole of her cargo in, which was destroyed. The flames first broke out near that part of the quay where the Margate and Ramsgate hoys usually lie for the reception of passengers. Of the damage occasioned by this afflicting catastrophe, it is at present impossible to form any estimate.—The loss, however, must have been immense, as it is ascertained that the warehouses contained considerable quantities of valuable stores and merchandise.

We cannot speak too highly of the exertions and perseverance displayed by the firemen belonging to the different offices; and to the prompt and spirited interference and protection afforded by the officers and privates of the volunteer corps, the public are most materially indebted.

At one o'clock, *p.m.* on Monday, the fire was not completely extinguished. The entire stack of warehouses at Ralph's Quay, extending up to Thames-street, was destroyed. They were chiefly filled with bacon, butter, tallow, hides, salt-petre, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 23.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, off the Mona Passage, the 17th of April, 1809.

SIR,—Having in my letter, (No. 637) dated the 7th instant, informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrangements that had been made between Lieut.-General Beckwith and me for the reduction of the Saints, and, if possible to secure the French squadron of three ships of the line and two frigates, then at anchor there, which it is ascertained were sent to this country expressly for the relief of Martinique; I have now the honour to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, with our subsequent proceedings, which have been attended with the capture of Le D'Hautpoult, a fine new ship, of 74 guns, of the largest class.

The troops, under the command of Major-General Maitland, arrived at the Saints on the 13th instant, and were landed the following day with little loss; the direction of all naval operations connected with the army having been left entirely with Captain Beaver, of the Acasta, who conducted that service with all the correctness and celerity which I expected of him.

On the afternoon of the same day two howitzers and mortars began to play upon the enemy's ships; and I received information that one of the line had weighed one of her anchors, but that the others did not appear to be preparing for sea.

I must here call their lordships' attention to the situation of the Saints, which have three passages the enemy could escape through, and these being situated in different directions made it particularly difficult to guard by five ships of the line, so as to bring an equal force to meet the enemy at either point.

At half-past nine in the evening, the concerted signal was made for the enemy's ships having put to sea; but the signals were for their having gone both to windward and to leeward of the islands, which was literally the case, as I am informed the two frigates proceeded one way, and the three line of battle ships the other.

The Neptune being at the time off the south-west passage, made sail to join the Pompée stationed under the west end, which ship I found had closed with, and in chase of three ships, apparently standing to the W.S.W. but from their appearance in the dark, I did not suppose them to be of the line.

At this time I was particularly at a loss how to act, for if those ships should be the enemy's small men of war, and the line of battle ships, reported to be preparing for sea, should remain behind, the withdrawing of the squadron from the Saints would have been fatal to the troops landed the preceding day. The night was very dark, and it was not possible to

determine whether the whole of the ships making off were of the line or not, although we crossed so near the sternmost, that her shot struck the Neptune, and killed one man and wounded four. When daylight approached they were clearly discovered, and every endeavour used to come up with them, the Pompée being the only line of battle ship in company, and the frigates not joining until the following day. Some ships were seen from the masthead, to whom I sent to signify, by a sloop of war, the course we were steering.

The superiority of the enemy's sailing left little chance for the Neptune getting up, unless some of the ships were disabled, and if any accident had happened to the Pompée masts, they must inevitably have all escaped; I therefore directed Captain Fahie to endeavour to cripple the sternmost ship without bringing on the collected fire of the three, then in line abreast. In this attempt he was most gallantly supported by Captain Napier, of his Majesty's sloop Recruit, who kept close up, although fired at from all their stern chase guns, and did every thing that was possible to be done to cut away the enemy's masts and rigging, and continued on this service during the whole chace, which lasted until this morning at half-past three, when Le D'Hautpoult was brought to action by the Pompée and Castor, as will more fully appear by Captain Fahie's letter, here inclosed.

I should not render justice to that excellent officer, was I to withhold the praise due to him for his unremitted attention during so long and arduous a pursuit, and his taking such advantages of the enemy's situation as they occasionally occurred.

I have much to regret in the loss of those that have fallen and suffered on the occasion, a list of whom is inclosed.

As the other two ships of the enemy separated on the morning of the 17th, at two o'clock, their route cannot be well ascertained, I suppose they made sail to the southward, and will pass through the Sambrero Passage. They had outsailed this ship so much as to be at too great a distance to be observed when they parted; we, of course, followed the Pompée's lights.

I am now waiting until the Pompée and the prize are refitted, to proceed to the windward; and I have detached the York and Captain, with two frigates and a sloop of war, to the northward to try to intercept the enemy's two ships that have escaped.

Until their lordships' pleasure is known, I have commissioned the prize, and appointed Captain Napier to the command of her, as a reward for his spirited conduct during the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's ship Pompée, April 17, 1809, *Cape Roxo, Porto Rico, N. E. by N. seven or eight leagues.*

SIR,—Having, in obedience to your orders, communicated to me by telegraph at five *p.m.* on the 14th instant, proceeded under the Lower Saint for the purpose of watching the enemy's motions should they attempt to escape from thence to the northward, I observed soon after nine o'clock, the signal from the small ships and brigs more in shore, under the orders of Captain Cameron, of his Majesty's sloop the Hazard, that the enemy had put to sea, those signals were repeated to you; and at forty minutes after nine o'clock, the Lower Saint bearing east, about a mile and-a-half, I distinctly saw three large ships coming down under all sail, and followed closely by the Hazard and several others of the inshore squadron, with the signal for their being the enemy. At ten o'clock I closed up with the sternmost ship, and endeavoured to stop her, by the discharge of two broadsides; but being under a press of sail, and a strong breeze steering away W.S.W. she succeeded in crossing us, without returning our fire. At this moment the Neptune was seen in the S. W. standing towards us with all sail, and as you hailed me soon after and joined in the pursuit, it is unnecessary for me to touch on any of the occurrences on board this ship from that period till five o'clock, *p.m.* of the 15th instant, at which hour we entirely lost sight of the Neptune from the mast-head; the Latona and Castor then in company, and one of the enemy's ships about three miles a-head, steering away N. W. ½ N.

Our exertions to close her continued unremitted. Just before sunset the high land of Porto Rico was seen bearing N. N. E. about nine leagues. The night shut in extremely dark, and as we drew in with the land, we were baffled with light and variable winds from the northward and westward, but fortunately never for a moment lost sight of the enemy. At half-past three, *a. m.* the Castor succeeded in getting within gun shot of him, and soon after begun a smart cannonade, which was immediately returned by the enemy, who, in yawing to bring his guns to bear, gave me an opportunity of ranging up abreast of him. At four o'clock I brought him to close action, and continued hotly engaged with, and constantly nearing him, until a quarter-past five, when both ships being complete wrecks in their rigging and sails, and within their own lengths of each other, the Pompée nearly unmanageable, and the enemy entirely so, she surrendered.

I must here, Sir, express my obligations to Captains Pigot and Roberts, of his Majesty's ships Latona and Castor, for their attention during the chace, and their spirited efforts to afford me their support in battle. The latter, as I have already stated, had a partial opportunity of doing so; and I am assured that the want of opportunity alone prevented my receiving it equally from the former.

And it may not be improper here, Sir, to go back to the occurrences of the 15th instant, in order to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Captain Napier, of his Majesty's brig the Recruit, in keeping within the fire of the stern chasers of three sail of the line throughout that day, and constantly annoying them with his.

To the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship under my command, my warmest thanks are due, for their unabated and cheerful exertions throughout so long and anxious a chace, and for their steady and gallant conduct during the action; to Mr. William Bone, the first lieutenant, I must particularly offer them.

The captured ship is the D'Hautpoult, of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Armand Le Duc, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with a crew of six hundred and eighty men; between eighty and ninety of whom were killed and wounded, including several officers. She is a perfectly new ship, never at sea until she quitted L'Orient in February last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Fahie.

To Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, &c.

Total killed and wounded.

Pompée, 9 killed, 30 wounded.
Neptune, 1 killed, 4 wounded.
Castor, 1 killed, 6 wounded.
Recruit, serjeant of Marines wounded.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Downing-Street, May 24.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprize your lordship, on the 7th inst. that I intended that the army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole halted on the 8th to afford time for Marshal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the advanced guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-Gen. R. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of three-pounders under Lieutenant-General Paget, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the brigade of guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six-pounders, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's brigades of infantry, and a brigade of six-pounders, under the com

mand of Major-General Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th in the morning, before daylight, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vonga with the intention to surprize and cut off four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring villages, about eight miles from that river, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some prisoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.

On the same day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division passed the Vonga on the same evening.

On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's division to a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendras Novas, between Somo Radonde and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about four thousand infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major-General Murray, with Brigadier-General Laugworth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same brigade under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their center.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Honourable Brigadier-General Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major-General Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovintas, about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Paget on the opposite side of the river. They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major-General Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major-General Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression, and at last Major-General Murray having appeared on the enemy's left flank on his march from Ovintre, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro

at the ferry, between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of Guards, and the 29th regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, who made a successful attack on the enemy's rear guard.

In the different actions with the enemy, of which I have above given your lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable officers and soldiers. In Lieutenant-General Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army. He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack.

Major Hervey also distinguished himself at the moment he received his wound in the charge of the cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops.—They have marched in four days over eighty miles of most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

I beg particularly to draw your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Paget, Major-General Murray, Major-General Hill, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel Delancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Mellish, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance they respectively rendered General Stewart in the charge of the cavalry this day and on the 11th, Major Colin Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance he rendered Major-General Hill in the defence of his post, and Brigadier-General Stewart, in the charge of the cavalry this day, and Brigade-Major Fordyce, Capt. Corry and Captain Hill, for the assistance they rendered General Hill.

I have also to request your lordship's attention to the conduct of the riflemen, and of the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d regiments, under the command of Major Way of the 29th, and that of the 16th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Colonel Machado, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle is Lieutenant-Colonel, and that of the brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, under the command of Brigadier-General Langworth, and that of the two squadrons of the 16th and 20th light dragoons, under the command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the action of the 11th; and the conduct of the Buffs, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Drummond; the 48th, commanded by Col. Duckworth, and 66th, commanded by Major Murray, who was wounded, and of the squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, in the action of this day.

I have received the greatest assistance from the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general (Col. Murray), and from all the officers belonging to those departments respectively throughout the service, as well as from Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst and the officers of my personal staff; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillery and officers of Engineers.

I send this dispatch by Captain Stanhope, whom I beg to recommend to your lordship's protection: his brother the Honourable Major Stanhope was unfortunately wounded by a sabre whilst leading a charge of the 16th Light Dragoons on the 10th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. Wellesley.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing, in action with the advanced posts of the French army at Albergaria Nova, the 10th of May, 1809.

None killed; 1 Major, 2 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.—Total 4.

In the action on the Heights of Grijon, on the 11th of May, 1809.

19 killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing.—Total 96.

In the action with the French army, under the command of Marshal Soult, in the Passage of the Duero, on the 12th of May, 1809.

23 rank and file, killed; 2 General and staff officers, 3 majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 85 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Total—23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing.—121

FOREIGN EVENTS.

SWEDEN.

Abdication of the King.

Stockholm, May 11.—The members having produced their credentials from their constituents, and the Diet being duly constituted, the States proceeded in a body, on the 6th inst. to pay their respects to his Royal Highness the Regent, and to express their most grateful acknowledgements for the zeal, activity, and patriotism he had evinced, in relinquishing the comforts and tranquillity of a private station, and convoking the Grand Constitutional Assembly of the Nation, as the only means of saving the country from impending destruction.

The Diet then unanimously passed a vote of thanks to his Excellency Count Klingspor, Major-General Adlercreutz, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adlersparre, as also to the subordinate officers, for their spirited and patriotic conduct, at a season of peculiar danger and difficulty. The Marshal of the Nobles was invited to communicate these resolutions to the House of Nobles, which he did, in the presence of Deputations from all the States.

On Tuesday, the 9th, his Royal Highness the Regent opened the Diet with a speech addressed to the States, in which the Lord Chancellor (Lajerbjelke), of the Court Baron, read, in an audible voice, a detailed account of the events and circumstances which had rendered the convocation of the States indispensably necessary for the salvation of the country. The Marshal of the Diet, and the respective speakers of the clergy, burghers, and peasants addressed his Royal Highness in appropriate speeches.

On Wednesday, the 10th, all the members of the States met at an early hour in one assembly, which will ever be remarkable in the annals of Sweden. His Royal Highness having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the act of abdication, voluntarily made by the king on the 29th day of March, Baron Mannenheim rose and addressed the assembly. The Baron, in a speech of considerable length, drew a most affecting picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced, by the king's irresistible passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person and authority of Gustavus IV, and declared him and his issue, now and for ever, deprived of the crown and government of Sweden. The Baron, with much firmness and animation, then asked whether this act, this solemn resolution of his, in which his heart and tongue concurred, met with the approbation of the members composing that august assembly? Long and reiterated exclamations of *Yes! yes!—All! all!* resounded from all parts; and Baron Mannenheim's declaration was adopted by the constitutional representatives of the Swedish nation, without a single dissentient voice.

His Royal Highness was then conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the assembly. He proceeded to remark upon the state of the nation, noticed the abuses which had crept into every department of the state, and lamented the inadequacy of the laws to restrain or suppress those abuses. It therefore became, in his opinion, indispensably necessary to new model the constitution, and enact such laws as should secure the country from a recurrence of the evils which had brought it to the brink of ruin. The execution of this object, so important to the vital interests of Sweden, he confided to the united wisdom and counsels of the States, and hoped they would discharge their duty with credit to themselves and advantage to their country. In the meantime he would take upon himself, and execute to the best of his ability, the management of public affairs in

the capacity of Regent, and wished that nothing should be resolved upon respecting himself until the new constitution should be drawn up and presented for adoption.

His Royal Highness retired from the assembly amid loud and reiterated acclamations.

To morrow a committee for drawing up the new constitution will be chosen, and when they shall have terminated their labours, it is supposed that the States will declare themselves in favour of his Royal Highness; and indeed it would appear to be the general wish of the nation to see the crown upon the head, and the sceptre in the hand, of a man of such consummate wisdom and tried patriotism.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

His Majesty's late ship Bounty.—As the fate of Christian and his companions was never ascertained, we are glad of the opportunity of presenting to our readers the following interesting article on that subject.

Extract from the log-book of Captain Folger, of the American ship Topaz, of Boston:—

(Copy.)

"*Valparaiso, Oct.* 10, 1808.

"Captain Folger relates, upon landing upon Pitcairn's Island, (or Incarnation of Quiros, in lat. 25 deg. 2 min.—long. 130 deg. by lupar observation) he found there an Englishman by the name of Alexander Smith, the only person remaining of nine that escaped in his Majesty's late ship Bounty, Capt. W. Bligh.

"Smith relates, that after putting Captain Bligh in the boat, Christian, the leader of the mutiny, took the command of the ship, and went to Otaheite, where great part of the crew left the ship, except himself, Smith, and seven others, who each took wives, and six Otaheitan men as servants, and shortly arrived at this island, where they run the ship on shore, and broke her up. This event took place in the year 1790. About four years after their arrival, (a great jealousy existing) the Otaheitans secretly revolted, and killed every Englishman except himself, whom they severely wounded in the neck with a pistol ball. The same night the widows of the deceased Englishmen rose, and put to death the whole of the Otaheitans, leaving Smith, the only man alive upon the island, with eight or nine women, and several small children. He, when he recovered, applied himself to tilling the ground; so that it now produces plenty of yams, cocoa-nuts, bananas, and plantains, hogs and poultry in abundance.

"There are now some grown-up men and women, children of the mutineers, on this island, the whole population amounting to thirty-five, who acknowledge Smith as father and commander of them all. They all speak English, and have been educated by him, Captain Folger represents, in a religious and moral way.

"The second mate of the Topaz asserts, that Christian, the ringleader, became insane shortly after their arrival on the island, and threw himself off the rocks into the sea; another died of a fever before the massacre took place.

"The island is badly supplied with water, sufficient only for the present inhabitants, and no anchorage. Smith gave to Capt. Folger a chronometer, made by Kendall, which was taken from him by the Governor of Juan Fernandez. "WM. FITZMAURICE,

"Lieutenant."

Extracted Sept. 29, 1808.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPAIN.

[*Continued from p.* 374.]

The *Thirty first.*—The English regiments bearing numbers 42, 50, and 52, have been entirely destroyed in the battle of the 16th, near Corunna. Not sixty men of each of these corps embarked. The General in Chief, Moore, has been killed in attempting to charge at the head of this brigade, with the view of restoring the fortune of the day. Fruitless efforts! This troop was dispersed, and its General slain in the midst of it. General Baird had been already wounded. He passed through Corunna to go on board his ship, and did not get his wound dressed till he got on board. After the battle of the 16th, a dreadful night passed at Corunna. The English entered in confusion and consternation. The English army had landed more than 80 pieces of cannon;

only twelve were reimbarked; the remainder has been taken or lost; and by a return made, we find ourselves in possession of 60 pieces of English cannon. Independent of two millions of treasure, more considerable has been cast away among the rocks and precipices which border the road from Astorga to Corunna. The peasants and the soldiers have collected a great quantity of silver among the rocks.—In the engagements which took place during the retreat, and prior to the battle of Corunna, two English Generals were killed, and three wounded. General Crawford is named among the last. The English have lost every thing that constitutes an army—Generals, artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, magazines.

On the 17th, at day-break, we were masters of the heights that command the road to Corunna, and the batteries were playing upon the English convoy. The result was, that many of the ships were unable to get out, and were taken at the capitulation of Corunna. Five hundred horses were also taken still alive, sixteen thousand muskets, and a great deal of battering cannon, abandoned by the enemy. A great number of magazines are full of preserved provisions, *(munition confectionnes)* which the English wished to carry off, but were obliged to leave behind. A powder magazine, containing 200,000 lbs. weight of powder, has also fallen into our hands.

The English, surprised by the issue of the battle of the 16th, have not even had time to destroy their magazines. There were even 300 sick in the hospital. We found in the port seven English ships—three were loaded with horses, and four with troops. They could not get out.

The fortress of Corunna is of an extent which secures it from a *coup de main*. It was, therefore, impossible to enter it before the 20th, in virtue of the capitulation. In Corunna we found above 200 pieces of Spanish cannon. The French Consul Fourcroy; the General Quesnel and his staff; M. Bougars, officer of ordnance; M. Taboureau, auditor; and 350 French soldiers or seamen, who had been made prisoners either in Portugal, or on board the ship Atlas, have been delivered up. They express great satisfaction at the conduct of the officers of the Spanish navy. The English will have gained by their expedition the hatred of the Spaniards, shame, and dishonour. The flower of their army, composed of Scotchmen, had been either wounded, killed, or taken. General Franceschi has entered St. Jago de Compostella, where he found some magazines and an English guard which he took. He marched immediately upon Vigo.—Romana appeared to have taken this route with 2500 men, all that he could rally. The division of Mermet marched on Ferrol. The air about Corunna is infected by the carcases of 1200 horses, whom the English killed in the streets. The first care of the Duke of Dalmatia has been to provide for the restoration of salubrity, equally important to the soldiers and the inhabitants. General Acevedo, Governor of Corunna, appears to have taken part with the insurgents only from the constraint of force. He took the oath of fidelity to King Joseph Napoleon with enthusiasm. The people manifest the joy they feel at being delivered from the English.

The *Thirty-second.*—The Duke of Dalmatia, being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negociations were begun. The civil authorities and the military and naval officers manifested a disposition to surrender; but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English had left, resisted. On the 24th, the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers, one sent by Admiral Melgarejo, commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to the city and its environs were in arms.

The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Murgardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry were at the

forts of La Palma and St. Martin, and at Lagrana; and as they blockaded the fort St. Philip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th, three flags of truce, furnished with authority, arrived at the head quarters, and signed the surrender of the place.

On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed; the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol have been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal. There have been found in the port three vessels of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds.

It is probable that, but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron. The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings, from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable. Order reigns in Gallicia; and the authority of the king is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish monarchy.

General Laborde has found at Corunna, on the sea shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 10th, not being able to take them away. La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled with 500 men, in order to throw himself into Andalusia.—There remained at Lisbon only about four or five thousand Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this station, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion, by the continual and brutal intemperance of the English troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which renders this nation odious to the continent.

The *Thirty-third*, dated Paris, March 9, states the surrender of Saragossa.*—It is observed, that the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town are a terrifying example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Saragossa extends to the whole of Arragon; and the two armies, which were around the town, have been set at liberty. Saragossa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain: it was in this town that the party was formed which wished to call in a Prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these notions, which are irrevocably destroyed, from their ancestors, during the war of the Succession.

The battle of Tudela was won on the 23d of Nov.; and after the 27th, the French army was encamped at a small distance from Saragossa. The people of this town were armed. The peasants of Arragon had repaired thither, and Saragossa contained 50,000 men, formed into regiments of 1000 men, and companies of 100. The General officers and subalterns consisted of monks. A body of 10,000 men, who had escaped from Tudela, had thrown themselves into the town, which was furnished with provisions, heaped up in innumerable magazines, and defended by 200 pieces of cannon. The image of Our Lady of Pilar wrought miracles at the head of the monks, who, by such means, animated the zeal, and preserved the confidence of the multitude. In the field these 50,000 men would not have withstood three regiments; but shut up in their town, and wrought upon by the leaders of parties, how could they escape the miseries which ignorance and fanaticism heap upon the heads of so many wretches?—Every thing possible was done to enlighten them, and bring them to reason. Immediately

* See a narrative of the siege, in the number for March, page 216.

after the battle of Tudela, the belief entertained at Saragossa that Madrid held out, and that they might be relieved; and that the armies at Somosierra, Guadarama, Estremadura, Leon, and Catalonia, might furnish a pretext for the chiefs of the Insurgents to keep alive the fanaticism of the inhabitants; it was resolved not to surround the town, but to permit it to maintain a communication with all Spain, in order that they might be informed of the annihilation of the Spanish armies, and of the circumstances which attended the entrance of the French army into Madrid; but all this intelligence came to the ears of the ringleaders alone, and was unknown by the body of the people. The truth was not only concealed from them, but their courage was kept up by lies: at one time the French had lost 40,000 men before Madrid, at another time Romana had entered France, and the French eagles were compelled to fly before the terrible leopard. This period, sacrificed to political objects, in order to allow a multitude to come to reason, who were infatuated by fanaticism, and a terror inspired by their enraged leaders, was not lost to the French army.

On the 26th of January, the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon, on the 27th, the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered above thirty houses. On the 30th, the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves. The enemy defended every house. Three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

Thus we proceeded to the Cossa, (a great street in Saragossa) where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the public school and university. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but, less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered our progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army.—While three companies of miners and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, the fire on the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one-third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The church which contained the image of Our Lady of Pilar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The General of division, Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning of the 17th of February. A battery of fifty pieces was played off at three at the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a very large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town: he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were two Generals, twelve colonels, nineteen lieutenant-colonels, and 230 officers. He took thirty pieces of artillery.—Nearly all the troops of the town had beset this important post, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Casso through several covered ways, and by means of two mines blew up the extensive buildings of the Schaals.

After these events terror was spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and this artifice was useless. Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining, or by mines.

At length, on the 21st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops: 15,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate

of the Portilla, and 40 flags and 160 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals; 500 died daily.

The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions, which were agreed upon:—

"The garrison shall, at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of the Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line, who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the minister of war to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war, and sent to France. The worship of God shall be reverenced. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective alcades."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE following inscription is copied verbatim from a head-stone, which was placed and suffered to remain some time in the church-yard of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight:—

SACRED.
Frances Chiaernon, dying a young woman, in 1786,
happily escap'd the accumulated ills which embitter'd
the latter days of her surviving Husband;
who, in confidence of his country's Constitution, cheerfully paid the demands of Government,
enjoying the tranquil felicity
resulting from the cares of a numerous offspring;
but his sons being at length seized upon, and doomed to slavery, his felicity became annihilated,
and the demands of Government became intolerable:
He died an old man early in the 19th century.
Exult over me ye few who are above the reach of Tyranny; ye millions who are not, weep not for me, but yourselves and children.
Above all, weep for that Constitution, which was once
the boa t of Englishmen; now grossly violated, wretchedly impaired,
and desperately sick.

This singular production attracted the notice of the inhabitants, and, among them, the clergyman of the parish, who called on the author, and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of recording the inscription. After repeated admonitions to erase the lines, or take down the stone, and being assured by the old man that he would rather lose his life than consent to do so, this clergyman applied to the Bishop of the diocese, who gave peremptory orders for the removal or demolition of the stone. The party was again applied to, and still persisting in his refusal, the stone was in consequence broke to shivers in the night. The interposition of authority has not, as may be supposed, diminished the old man's antipathy to government, which he considers as the source of all his grievances. He accordingly goes about, in the intervals of business, deprecating the harsh treatment he has experienced: and while hearing the children who attend his little school their Catechism, at that place where they are enjoined "to honour the king, and all that are put in authority under him," he instructs them to add, "*except the press-gang.*"

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of the Agricultural Societies of these counties, was lately held at the Three Crowns, Leicester, to adjudge the prize offered at the last general meeting for the best cart stallion, and for other purposes.—There were three horses exhibited, and the committee decided in favour of Mr. Berridge's, of Frisby.—The committee, we understand, are directing their attention towards establishing a communication with the principal agriculturists throughout the kingdom; their proceedings will be submitted for approval to the general meeting in October next. Mr.

Hose, of Melton, intimated his intention of laying before the meeting the result of some experiment towards improving the growth of wool, by a cross of Merino with the Dishley breed. The meeting voted thanks to their chairman, Colonel Noel, of Exton Park, Rutland, for his exertions and pointed attention to the interests of the Society.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following excellent patriotic resolutions, lately passed at a numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Stamford, do honour to them as a public body, and are particularly at the present time, most worthy the example of every friend to the country, and every upright and independent corporation in the kingdom.

Richard Clay, Esq. in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the freedom of election, established by the ancient laws and statutes of the realm, and demanded by the Bill of Rights, which recognises the fundamental principles of the constitution of this country, has been grossly and scandalously violated by the agents of the House of Burghley, in the election of a burgess to represent the borough of Stamford in parliament.

Resolved, That at the last election for the borough of Stamford, 183 votes tendered to the returning officer on the part of Mr. Oddy, by voters, being inhabitants rateable, were rejected, under the pretence that the persons so tendered were not rated; whereas no person whose vote was accepted had ever been legally rated to the maintenance of the poor in any of the parishes of the borough of Stamford; and that, by such rejection of legal votes the freedom of election was violated.

Resolved, That to make the assessment to, or payment of poor-rates, which had no existence until the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the sole criterion of a person's paying scot and doing lot, whilst the duties of scot and lot are known to be of immemorial existence, is to violate the true principle of the elective franchise in boroughs, where scot and lot are the criterions of the right of voting; and that whether this corruption in the mode of ascertaining the validity of votes has originated in ignorance, or been resorted to for mercenary and interested purposes, it ought to be resisted.

Resolved, That a personal application has been made to the Mayor of Stamford, since the last election, by a known agent of the House of Burghley, to prevail with the Mayor to refuse to sign a rate for the poor, which rate was legally formed to require and demand his signature and sanction; and that such application was made for the unjust purpose of depriving divers persons of their elective franchises.

Resolved, That the undue influence which has been exercised for nearly a century in the elections at Stamford, by the House of Burghley, and its mercenary instruments, with the assistance of a preponderating weight of local property, has of late been improperly increased by the private sale of property belonging to the corporation, to the House of Burghley, for less than its real value, without any chance being given for a competition of purchasers; so that the property given to the public by our forefathers, for patriotic and laudable purposes, has been diverted from the real designs of the donors, to increase the power and influence of the House of Burghley.

Resolved, That various public trusts of the town of Stamford are grossly and scandalously abused by the application of the influence vested in their trustees, in subserviency to the purposes of the House of Burghley; and that weighty contracts entered into by the House of Burghley, concerning trust estates, are delayed in the performance, to the public prejudice, without any redress being sought by the trustees.

Resolved, That in particular, a charity in this town called the Blue Coat School, chiefly founded out of monies contributed by the gentry of the neighbourhood, has been, and continues to be, grossly and scandalously misused. That persons of the corporation, having no pretensions either legal or equitable to manage the trust, have intruded themselves into the possession of the estates of the trust, and into the receipt of the trust monies; and that the title deeds of the foundation and estates are either lost

by carelessness or concealed for fraud.

Resolved, That the public school of Radcliffe's foundation in this town is so nearly reduced to a sinecure, that less than one-tenth of its revenues (which are now on the eve of being considerably increased) would more than remunerate an able master for the education of the scholars now instructed there, either in that line of instruction which is now pursued in it, or in such as, consistently with the spirit and intention of the founder, would be more advantageous to the public, according to the habits and manners of the present age.

Resolved, That monies left by divers charitable and well-disposed persons to the corporation, to be placed out at interest for the benefit of the poor, have been applied by the corporation to its own use, whilst the estates of the corporation are gradually diminishing in substantial responsibility by sales, so that the monies given for such charitable purposes are in danger of being ultimately embezzled and lost.

Resolved, That all these acts of mismanagement have, from the established connection of the House of Burghley with the corporation and others, a direct tendency to increase, and have actually increased, the corrupt influence of the House of Burghley, in elections of members to represent the borough of Stamford in parliament.

Resolved, That a full, fair, and free representation of the commons of England in parliament, is the most likely means of redressing every species of public grievance.

Resolved, That the late glorious, though hitherto unsuccessful effort made by the electors of Stamford, to recover their rights as Englishmen, and their franchises as electors, owes much of its force and vigour to the manly and spirited exertions of Joshua Jepson Oddy, Esq. one of the candidates for our suffrages at the late election.

Resolved, That a firm continuance of our exertions must ultimately prevail over the enemies to the freedom of election at Stamford, &c. &c.

NORFOLK.

At a late general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, T. W. Coke, Esq. president, the following premiums were adjudged:—

For the best crop of lucerne growing in the year 1808, to Mr. Clarke, of Bergh Apton.

Labourers and dairy maids:—To John Graver, 73 years old, a labourer upon the farm of Mr. Savory, of Syderstone, for his meritorious behaviour as to sobriety, honesty, and industry; and to Samuel Goodman, 77 years of age, of Whissonset, for the same, each two pounds.—To Sarah Upcraft, dairy maid to Mr. Parke, of Attleburgh, and to Emma Secker, dairy maid to Mr. Clarke, of Beetley, for their care of cows and good management of butter and cheese, each two pounds.

Ten pounds, or twenty if the funds of the society will allow it, were ordered to be paid to the fund for opposing the drawback claimed by the purchasers of corn in Norwich market.

The following premiums were ordered to be offered:—

Ten pounds, for the best practical method of destroying, without poison, the greatest number of wood pigeons.

Twenty pounds, for feeding, for one year, at least eight horses used in husbandry, in Norfolk, in the best and cheapest manner, so as to produce a saving worthy the attention, and susceptible of the imitation, of the public in general.

For the best 1-year-old rams of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each of the respective breeds, being the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition) a piece of plate of five pounds value; and for each second best, a piece of plate of three pounds value.

For the best pens of ewes, 1-year-old, consisting of three each, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each pen of the respective breeds, being the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition) a piece of plate of five pounds value; and for each second best, a piece of plate of three pounds value.—The fleeces of the rams and ewes must be produced.

For the best bull, not 4 years old, a piece of plate of five pounds value.

For the best boar, not more than 2 years old, without respect to breed, a piece of plate of two pounds value.

For the best stallion for the purpose of breeding horses to be used in husbandry, and having been used this

season generally in Norfolk, a piece of plate of five pounds value.

To those shepherds who shall have been found to have, upon any day in May, the greatest number of lambs in proportion to their number of ewes, premiums of two, three, four, five, and six pounds.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At his house in Cavendish-square, London, aged 73, George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham-Courtney, in this county. His lordship's family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in England, tracing itself from Bernard, a nobleman of the blood-royal of Saxony, whose descendant, Robert de Harcourt, came over with the conqueror. The first of the family who obtained the rank of nobility in this country was Simon, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, created *Baron* Harcourt in 1712, and *Viscount* Harcourt in 1721. This nobleman's son* dying during his father's life, he was succeeded by his grandson, who was created *Earl* Harcourt in 1749, and who being accidentally drowned in his park at Nuneham in 1777, was succeeded in his titles and estate by his son the late and second Earl. The late Earl Harcourt was born August 1, 1736, and at the general election in 1761, was returned one of the members of parliament for the borough of St. Alban's: in 1786 he was created doctor of civil law in this university, and in 1790 was appointed master of the horse to her Majesty, in which office he continued to his decease. His lordship was a great admirer of the arts, in which he was well skilled, and to the professors of which he was a liberal patron and protector: he was of polished manners, and possessed an amiable disposition; fond of literature, and much respected among the refined circles of life. Partial to retirement, he spent as much of his time as possible at Nuneham, where his kind attention to his tenants was extreme, and his generosity to the poor unbounded. He married in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of G. Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by whom he has left no issue.

SHROPSHIRE.

Agricultural expedition and skill.—Lately Mr. Edmunds, of the Buildings, near Oswestry, in his 58d year, undertook to sow eight bushels of barley (464 quarts) in one hour; a task which was performed by him with ease in 58 minutes and a half, in presence of many respectable neighbours. This quantity he threw over 2A. 2R. 26P. of land: a correspondent writes "I can say, that I never saw grain sewed with greater nicety in my life, it really is as regular as if it had been pricked." If, then, a person at such an age can scatter that quantity of seed, in so short a time, over so large a surface, how much more ought to be performed by the rustic in the prime of life.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The execution of Mary Bateman, a disciple of Joanna Southcott, at Leeds, and the late pretended prediction which induced a number of persons to leave Bath on Good Friday last, has absolutely drawn forth a serious apology for Joanna Southcott, from a respectable clergyman of the church of England, a known disciple of her's, who acknowledges that the

* The Hon. Simon Harcourt died in 1720, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt, in this county, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph by Pope. Dr. Johnson admires the "artful introduction of the name, which," continues he, "is inserted with a peculiar felicity." Pope's *vanity* is well known, and we have here a specimen of the "peculiar felicity" with which this *vanity* is indulged, since he has taken care that the *name* of the *poet* and "*lov'd friend*," shall be equally conspicuous with that of the noble personage whose virtues he endeavours to perpetuate.

"To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near,
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son most dear:
Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief, but when he dy'd.
How vain his reason, eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Oh let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe thy stone,
And with a father's sorrow mix his own!"

late infamous Mary Bateman "*happened to have a seal.*"

"It is true," he says, "Mary Bateman had a seal, but her wicked and diabolical conduct can no more in justice be ascribed to Joanna Southcott, than the wicked and diabolical conduct of Judas could in justice be ascribed to our blessed Lord, because he was one of his disciples; and this the wise will understand, though the wicked will not.

"Having thus," he says, "cleared up the charges against Joanna Southcott, I shall give a short sketch of her divine mission, which is to warn the world of the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ to destroy Satan's kingdom of misery, evil, and woe, and to establish his own glorious kingdom of love and peace upon earth for 1000 years, as promised Rev. xx. when HE will reign IN SPIRIT among the children of men, during that period before the General Judgment.

"Her writings only lead those who will follow their directions to the Scriptures of Truth, and point out HOW the promises and prophesies of that golden book, the Bible, will be fulfilled and accomplished, and demonstrate irresistibly that the kingdoms of this world will soon become the kingdom of the living God, and He will reign for ever and ever! Illustrious era! thine it is to close the long series of preparation which Providence has been carrying on from the first of time! Thine to fulfil the wishes of the worthy and devout of every age and every clime! Thine to recover man from depredations and dishonour! Thine to consummate the mission, and to adorn with its brighest honours, the crown of the Saviour of the world! Thine to vindicate the government, glorify the perfections, and illustrate the all-bounteous character of the God of Love! Thy approach, glad period, will be hailed by myriads of intelligent beings, who, animated by thee with a celestial glow of devotion, will give expression to their raptures in the long suspended song of angels,—'Glory to God in the highest—on earth, peace—Good-will towards men.'

"THOMAS PHILIP FOLEY,
"Rector of Oldswinford."

"*Worcestershire, April* 1809."

On Tuesday, May 16, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a well-dressed man, apparently labouring under a severe paroxysm of the tooth-ache, knocked at the door of Mr. Massey, dentist, on Redcliff-hill, Bristol, and asked if he was at home? On being answered in the negative by his daughter, a young woman about 18, he enquired if there was any other person at home who could take out his tooth? She told him there was not a soul in the house but herself. "That is exactly as I wished," said the villain; and locking the door, insisted upon her shewing where her father's money was kept; at the same time threatening her with instant murder if she made the least noise or resistance. Trembling with apprehension, she shewed him a bureau, the lock of which he picked, and took from it about 40*l.* He then pocketed all the silver spoons, &c. he could meet with; but either not satisfied with his plunder, or to prevent detection, he knocked the poor girl down, and beat her so unmercifully as almost to deprive her of life. He afterwards effected his escape.

SUFFOLK.

The following is the manner of preparing the Swedish turnip for cows, lately practised to great advantage in this county.

We consider that much merit is due, in bringing forward, thus publicly, an article so essentially necessary to human subsistence, since it serves to establish more generally, as a matter of fact, what many had before considered as doubtful—it has given us a convincing proof, that turnips, of *all descriptions*, do not universally, in a greater or less degree, injure the flavour of our milk and butter; for to this assertion the Swedish turnip is an exception, in a most decided point of view, and not only so, but we much doubt whether any other vegetable we cultivate possesses the quality of contributing to those necessaries of life, in the same season, and for so great a length of time, so much excellence.

It appears that the management of these cows is most simple and easy—they are fed on hay, good oat straw, and Swedish turnips; but, it ought to be observed, that a degree of care and

neatness is necessary in preparing those turnips for them.

In the first place, they are drawn about the end of February, or beginning of March, laid in ridges or heaps of one or two loads each, and left on the land for two or three weeks; they are then carted away to some convenient place, their tops and tails cut off clean, and piled on a heap, where they are kept as free from soil or dust as possible. It is adviseable also, that the operation of topping and tailing be done in a yard apart from that where the cows are fed, for should they eat any of the tops, this excellence of flavour in the milk and butter will be deteriorated considerably. The mode of thus preparing these turnips deserves particular attention. The drawing them from the land at the time they are in their most compact state, thence depriving them of the absorption, if it may be so called, the new or vernal sap of the soil, a diminution of that important matter does not take place, as from an opposite course of management would be the result, to the no small injury of the crop. In this state, too, they keep much longer, and moreover, which is of no less importance, the turnips are in themselves more nutritive, as would appear from the superior quality of the butter produced, for by being thus exposed to the air, and detached from the soil, a considerable portion of aqueous moisture is carried off by natural evaporation, which would otherwise add to the quantity of our dairies, but not the quality, as we find to be the case in feeding cows with those which have been recently drawn.

Two very curious young rooks are now in full feather in Ickworth Park, which have white heads and beaks, white wings, and also white legs.

On Saturday, May 13, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Isaac Norris, of Wimbish Green, about four miles from Thaxted, which consumed the dwelling-house, brewhouse, barn, stables, and other outhouses. The fire communicated to a cottage belonging to Mrs. Reddington, of Chiswell, full 30 rods off, which was also completely destroyed.

SURREY.

The meeting of the Surrey Agricultural Society, on the 1st instant, drew to Guildford a very respectable assemblage of the nobility, gentry, and farmers of the county; and from Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and various other parts of the kingdom. The show of cattle, though not large, was sufficient to evince a high spirit of improvement, particularly in the Merino breed and its crosses. The prizes were adjudged as follows:—

To Mr. Coles for the best Southdown ram, five guineas.

To Mr. Ryde, for the three best Southdown ewes, five guineas.

To Mr. Sumner, for the best Merino Down ram, five guineas.

To Mr. John Smallpiece, for the best cart stallion, five guineas.

To Mr. Goldhawk, for the best pig, five guineas.

Also to Mr. Bennet, of Farnham, for his machine for sowing grain broadcast, ten guineas.

And to the same person, for his machine for sowing turnips or grass seeds broadcast, ten guineas.

The ploughing match produced an interesting and instructive competition between ploughs of various descriptions; and afforded some of the ploughmen the opportunity of exhibiting considerable adroitness.—Seventeen started for the prizes.

The first, of ten guineas, was adjudged to Mr. Woods, of Aldsworth, Sussex; and the same gentleman, being also the inventor of the successful implement, was entitled to the additional premium of five guineas.

His ploughman also received three guineas.

Mr. R. Boughton gained the prize of five guineas.

And his ploughman, two guineas.

Sir Mark Wood also received for his oxen exhibited in the ploughing match, five guineas.

At four o'clock, about one hundred sat down to an excellent plain dinner, at the White Hart; where the company was again reminded of the Anglo Merino breed of sheep, by a number of excellent specimens of the mutton. The members of the county headed the two tables, and the day closed, as it was spent, to general satisfaction.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Birmingham, in the 62d year of his age, George Croft, D.D. formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Preacher of the Bampton Lectures in 1786, Vicar of Arncliffe, and Rector of Thwing, in the county of York, late Head Master of Brewood School, Staffordshire, and for the last 18 years Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham.—To great classical learning he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages, and an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical law. He made himself known in the literary world by several publications on theology, politics, and ethics. By all who knew him in private life, he was highly esteemed for his integrity, his hospitality, his constancy and ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention as a counsellor of the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a father and a husband. He was a man of decided character, and firmly attached to *the cant of Church and King*; he viewed, with a jealous eye, any dissent from principles which he considered to be those of the British Constitution, and his zeal prompted him to a rigidity in church discipline, of which there are but few examples, and which men of moderate sentiments censured as bordering on illiberality. He was, however, universally allowed to be sincere in his professions, and the suavity of his manners conciliated the affections of those who could not subscribe to his creed, and were not convinced by his arguments. His remains were interred in a vault, in St. Martin's church, in this town, and a considerable concourse of his parishioners witnessed the funeral service, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Curtis.

WALES.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged to Dr. Thackeray, of Chester, their gold medal, for having planted upwards of 200 acres of land, with about 1,300,000 trees of different sorts, in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth.

Longevity.—In the retired parish of Llanbedr, in the isle of Anglesea, there is now living a woman of the name of Winifred Rees, who has attained the patriarchal age of 119 years and nearly seven months; she enjoys the undisturbed lease of a cottage, in which she has resided 105 years.—She is blessed with the perfect use of all her mental faculties; her eyes being as good as they were when she was in her 50th year; and strange as it may seem, has scarcely a grey hair on her head.—On the 27th of March, she walked the distance of eight miles and back, to a relative's cottage, bringing home with her a parcel which weighed upwards of 22lbs.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

APRIL 19, to MAY 23, 1809, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ADAMS T. High-street, Southwark, innholder, (Williams, Cursitor str.). Ayres J. Stratford, coal-merchant, (Robinson, Lincoln's-Inn). Ashton T. Stamford, linen-draper, (Jackson and Co. Stamford). Andrews J. Manchester, inn-keeper, (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings). Alger S. C. Gracechurch-street, porkman, (Oldman, St. Swirhin's-lane).

Bayley J. High-street, Shadwell, shipbreaker, (Chapman, St. Mildred's-court). Barber S. Stapenhill, Derby, tanner, (Cooper and Co. Chancery-lane). Booth W. Carlisle, grocer, (Hodgson, Clement's Inn). Bright T. Westbury-upon-Seven, corn-dealer, (Chilton, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-Inn). Bowes W. Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, (Worsley, Newport). Broad J. Vine street, Pedlar's-acre, dealer and chapman, (Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings). Bonner F. H. Fleet-street, stationer, (Young and Co. Essex-street). Bolton R. and G. Wigan, Lancaster, spirit-merchants, (Gaskell, Wigan). Balls J. Great Yarmouth, draper, (Hanrott and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Brain W. Sutton-street, plane-maker, (Allen, Car-

lisle-street). Barton J. Stockport, cotton-spinner, (Willis, Warnford-court). Benton G. and J. Birmingham, jewellers, (Devon and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Blundell J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Insurance-broker, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Bamber J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, wine-merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court). Barton J. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer, (Drake, Old Fish-street). Bannister W. Romford, baker, (Butting, Bartlett's-buildings). Bryan J. Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorgan, brewer, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Bogg J. Mansfield, innkeeper, (Bovill, New-Bridge-street). Berry C. sen. and Rochester R. Norwich, booksellers, (Windus and Co. Chancery-lane).

Coldwell T. Wakefield, dealer and chapman, (Evens, Hatten-garden). Cox T. Great Yarmouth, corn and coal-merchant, (Peacock, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.) Capes G Gainsburgh, wharfinger, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Cooper J. Irlams o' th' Eight, Lancaster, victualler, (Foulkes and Co. Gray's-Inn). Cock J. D. and Pitchers J. Norwich, liquor-merchants, (Windus and Co. Chancery-lane). Colekin W. and J. Coventry, grocers, (Fielder, Duke-street). Clarke R. Whitechapel, (Tyler, Bedford-street). Carter J. C. Clapham, mason, (Marsan, Church-row). Chapman E. Tunbridge Wells, carpenter, (Cunningham, New-North-street). Charlton C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Bacon, Southampton-street). Collison T. Southampton-row, cabinet-maker, (Vincent, Bedford-street). Chenu D. Great Queen-street, French stove-manufacturer, (A'Beckett, Broad-street). Clay M. South Shields, linen-draper, (Ross and Co. New Boswell-court). Charlton W. J. Molyneux-street, Edgware-road, (Gale and Son, Bedford-street). Clarke R. Tooley-street, cheesemonger, (Wiletson, Furnival's-Inn). Chiffence E. Sarum, Wilts, musical-instrument-seller, (Luxmore, Red-Lion-square).

Dalkin R. South Shields, merchant, (Bland, Racquet-court). Danson R. Golgate in Ellel, Lancashire, coal-merchant, (Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn). Dyke S. J. Percival-street, grocer, (Pringle, Greville-street) Dent J. Shelton, money-scrivener, (Wilson, King's-Bench-walks). Danson W. Lancaster, woollen-draper, (Blakelock and Co. Elm-court) Davidson J. East-India-Chambers, merchant, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street).

Empsom E. Bowling-street, victualler, (Shepherd, Hyde-street). Edney J. High Holborn, cheesemonger, (Bryant, Copthall-court). Earle W. Edmond-street, St. Pancras, (Eves, Chapel-Street, Bedford-row). Eaton J. Godstone, farmer, (Dyne, Serjeant's-Inn).

Fleet J. St. Peter's Cheesehill, Southampton, miller, (Bacon, Southampton-street). Fowler W. Distaff-lane, wine-merchant, (Warrand, Castle-court).

Greenway O., J. T., and F. H. Bristol, stone-masons, (Evans, Hatton-garden). Gillespie W. Basinghall-street, tailor, (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane). Gorton J. Manchester, merchant, (Milne and Co. Temple). Giles W. Southampton-street, (Brace, New-Boswell-court). Gamble W. Liverpool, linen-merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court).

Hankin J. Holloway, builder, (Abbott, Spa-fields). Hughes D. Bangor, Carnarvon, druggist, (Edmunds, Exchequer-Office). Hart A. H. Houndsditch, broker, (Henson, Dorset-street). Heath R. Warnford-court, merchant, (Adams, Old Jewry). Hart G. Stamford-street, horse-dealer, (Epsom, Lambeth-road). Henshall S. Newman-street, shop-keeper, (Stokes, Golden square). Halliday J. Bath-street, St. Luke, coal-merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Hawkins T. Bristol, grocer, (James, Gray's-Inn).

Jones W. Woolwich, tailor, (Moore, Woolwich). Jackson P. Manchester, smallware-manufacturer, (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings). Jones M. otherwise Jones M. Levy, Swansea, grocer, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Jacobs J. Wentworth-street, glass-cutter, (Harris and Son, Castle-street). Jackson E. and S. Bilston, Stafford, japanners, (Hunt, Surrey-street).

Kitton S. R. Holt, Norfolk, printer, (Taylor, Norwich). Knight G. Holloway, Middlesex, builder, (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn-place).

Lea T. Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, inn-holder, (Giles, Great Shire-lane). Lewis A. Banbury, mercer, (Harvey, Cursitor-street). Lewis G White-Lion-street, victualler, (Mawley, Dorset-street). Lobban J. Great Wild-street, coach-plate-founder, (Sloper and Co. Montagu-street). Lowe A. Hoxton, builder, (Burn, Coleman-street). Loison A. Great Castle-st. wine-merchant, (Wadeson and Co. Austin-Friars). Lewis J. Upper East Smithfield, needle-maker, (Hall, Coleman-street).

Marshall W. Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, cheesemonger, (Michell, Union-court). Moggridge H. Fleet-street, boot-maker, (Higden and Co. Curriers'-hall). Mordue J. Wall's-end, Northumberland, ship-owner, (Meggison, Hatton-garden). Melson J. Spitalfields, furniture-broker, (Eyles, St. George's-court, John-street). Munt W. Portsea, plasterer, (Shelton, Sessions-house, Old Bailey).

Newcomb O. Holles-street, upholsterer, (Allen, Carlisle-street).

Patterson G. Hertford, merchant, (Edge, Essex-street). Paty T. Lime-street, merchant, (Mason, St. Michael's Church-yard). Pinney J. Bury-street, tailor, (Freame, Great Queen street). Pawlett W. Great Windmill-street, victualler, (Crosse, New-Inn). Pratt G. Manchester, hatter, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street) Price W. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shop-keeper, (Sweet, King's-Bench-walks). Parsons J. sen. and Parsons J. jun. Ludgate-hill, booksellers, (Glenn, Garlick-hill).

Riddiough R. Liverpool, inn-keeper, (Manley and Co. Temple). Rowland J. Greystock-place, Fetter-lane, carpenter, (Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry). Read J. Beckington, clothier, (Ellis, Hatton-garden). Ratcliffe J. Manchester, baker, (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas).

Slater W. Westgate-Moor, Wakefield, corn-factor, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Sarqui A. J. Bury-street, merchant, (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's-lane). Skilbeck J. Huddersfield, merchant, (Sykes and Co. New-Inn). Sullings S. Little Coggershall, Essex, maltster, (Warne, Broad-street). Scott J. North Shields, grocer, (Meggison, Hatton-garden) Spring R. Caistor, Lincoln, mercer, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street). Seager S. P. Maidstone, dealer and chapman, (Debary and Co. Temple). Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine-merchant, (Ayeten, Gray's-Inn). Spencer J. High-street, Mile End, victualler, (Davies, Lothbury). Stuart P. Fleet-street, printer, (Dixon and Co. Paternoster-row).

Taylor J. Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, baker, (Palmer, Allsop's building). Towell J. Tetney, victualler, (Tucker, Bartleu's-buildings) Tharme S. Stone, Stafford, corn-dealer, (Barbor, Fetter-lane). Tuthill C. Norwich, merchant, (Windus and Co. Chancery-lane).

Webb T. Hereford, flax-dresser, (Edis, Abchurch-lane). West T. Charter-house-street, money-scrivener, (Pullen, Fore-str.) Wetherby T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Wilkinson T. and Wighton J. Cateaton-street, woollen-drapers, (Adams, Old Jewry). Watts W. Compton Bishop, Somerset, inn-keeper, (Blakes, Cook's-court, Carey-street). Wight W. Great Barr, Stafford, dealer and chapman, (Egerton, Gray's-Inn-square) Weildon I. Copthall-court, packer, (Bryant, Copthall-court). Wheeler T. St Andrew's-hill, glass-cutter, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street) Wall C Frith-street, man's-mercer, (Hodgson, Clement's-Inn). Wilson J. Beak-street, man's-mercer, (Dixon, Nassau-street). Wyatt D. Snow-hill, shoe-maker, (Mawley, Dorset-street). Woollen M. Sheffield, butcher, (Blagrave and Co. Symond's-Inn). Ward T. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Wilt T. Shaft's-court, chapman. Walker J. East Ardsley, York, malister, (Smith, Pump-court). Walton T. Sheffield, linen-draper, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Weaver W. and Holt J. Spring-gardens, patent musical instrument-makers, (Vincent, Bedford-street).

Yates W. Sherrard-street, army-accoutrement-maker, (Kirkman, Cloak-lane). Young A. Stamford, brewer, (Harvey, Lamb's-Conduit-place).

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER-WORKS, BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

May 20, 1809.

London Dock Stock, 121*l.* per cent.
West-India ditto, 175*l.* ditto.
East-India ditto, 129*l.* ditto.
Commercial ditto, 195*l.* ditto.
Grand Junction Canal Shares, 165*l.* per share.
Grand Surrey ditto, 80*l.* ditto.
Kennett and Avon ditto, 25*l.* ditto.
Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 118*l.*
Albion ditto, 58*l.* per share
Hope ditto, 6*s.* per share prem.
Eagle ditto, par.
Atlas ditto, par
Imperial Fire Assurance, 65*l.* per share
Kent ditto, 60*l.* per share.
London Assurance Shipping, 21*l.* pr. share
Rock Life Assurance, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per share prem
Commercial Road Stock, 120*l.* per cent.
London Institution, 84*l.* per share
Surrey ditto, par [prem.
South London Water Works,—1 per share
East London ditto, 53*l.* ditto.
West Middlesex ditto, 12*l.* 12*s* ditto.
Golden Lane Brewery, 77*l.* per share
British Ale Brewery, 4*l.* per share prem.
Constitutional Ale Brewery, par.
Kent Water-Works, 12*l.* per share prem.
Tavistock Mining Canal, 100*l.* per share.
South Lushington Mine, 150*l.* ditto.

L. Wolfe and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Wheats that had been materially checked by the frosts and the cold and constant rains, have been considerably advanced by the late fine weather.—Barley seed has drawn to a close, after a most tedious interruption, occasioned by continued storms in April, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk.—The sowing of spring grain being finished, promises to turn out well; together with carrots and turnips. The old stock of the latter being consumed, very little fat stock remains upon the hands of the graziers; hence the high price of beasts.—The lambing season, generally speaking, has been most favourable and prolific.—Wool continues to look upwards.—The cultivation of lucerne is rapidly extending in Norfolk, and in some parts of Suffolk, has lately been mowed to great advantage.

The great utility of Swedish turnips in feeding of milch cows was pointed out and strongly recommended by Mr. Lindley, in a paper published four years ago, and had that been followed up by the exertions of the owners of dairies in general, we hesitate not to say, we might have had a rich supply of butter, equal in quality to any. However, several specimens of the Swedish turnip butter, from the dairy of Mr. Ives, of Catton, in Norfolk, have lately been exhibited at the dinner-tables of the principal inns in the city of Norwich, &c.

Price of meat in Smithfield Market:—Beef, 4s. 8d. to 5s 6d;—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.;—Lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.;—Veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s.;—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Middlesex, May 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 13, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	96	7	57	9	45	2	37	4
Surrey	93	4	56	0	46	6	41	4
Hertford	86	4	49	0	48	4	35	8
Bedford	89	6	———		45	4	37	10
Huntin.	89	0	———		44	8	35	6
Northa.	93	0	70	0	49	10	36	2
Rutland	98	0	———		52	0	38	0
Leicest.	94	7	54	7	50	2	34	4
Notting.	98	8	71	5	53	0	34	2
Derby	98	8	———		55	3	37	4
Stafford	100	0	———		53	0	34	11
Salop	95	4	68	4	50	2	34	5
Herefor	86	10	48	0	42	5	35	4
Wor'st.	91	8	———		51	5	41	8
Warwic	95	2	———		56	2	41	9
Wilts	84	2	———		43	2	39	2
Berks	95	2	———		46	8	42	0
Oxford	93	5	———		45	6	40	4
Bucks	95	1	———		45	2	41	8
Brecon	91	1	64	0	46	4	25	8
Montgo.	98	11	———		43	11	37	0
Radnor.	92	0	———		42	7	29	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	86	8	48	0	45	6	36	4
Kent	84	0	62	0	44	6	37	3
Sussex	84	0	———		44	6	36	9
Suffolk	88	5	———		44	0	33	9
Cambridge	88	3	56	8	41	4	26	2
Norfolk	89	10	58	0	39	6	———	
Lincoln	92	0	70	4	46	9	28	9
York	86	9	———		41	1	30	10
Durham	94	8	———		———		32	7
Northumberland	84	10	68	0	45	11	31	4
Cumberland	104	1	67	0	48	7	31	10
Westmorland	116	2	80	0	52	9	35	0
Lancaster	100	7	———		49	9	33	2
Chester	90	8	———		52	4	———	
Flint	106	1	———		59	9	25	6
Denbigh	100	7	———		49	5	29	10
Anglesea	———		———		42	0	25	0
Carnarvon	97	0	———		48	4	29	8
Merioneth	95	5	———		47	6	26	6
Cardigan	92	6	———		40	0	17	8
Pembroke	76	10	———		42	4	20	0
Carmarthen	95	2	———		48	4	22	6
Glamorgan	92	5	———		52	0	28	0
Gloucester	96	6	———		50	4	———	
Somerset	90	1	———		43	8	27	4
Monmouth	94	11	———		41	8	———	
Devon	89	5	———		39	8	28	1
Cornwall	93	0	———		42	4	26	4
Dorset	88	5	———		44	11	———	
Hants	89	1	———		46	8	37	0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 92s. 10d.; Rye 61s 8d.; Barley 46s. 11d.; Oats 32s 11d.; Beans 62s. 2d.; Pease 59s. 3d.; Oatmeal 50s. 0d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from APRIL 19, to MAY 21, 1809.

CHRISTENED. Males 958, Females 947 } 1905

BURIED. Males, 894, Females 824 } 1718

Whereof have died under two years old 493

Between:

2 and 5	-	184	
5 and 10	-	71	
10 and 20	-	58	
20 and 30	-	97	
30 and 40	-	140	
40 and 50	-	179	
50 and 60	-	148	
60 and 70	-	146	
70 and 80	-	133	
80 and 90	-	42	
90 and 100	-	6	

[4s.8d.

Peck Loaf, 4s. 11d. 4s. 11d. 4s. 11d. 4s. 8d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from APRIL 26, 1809, to MAY 25, 1809, both inclusive.

Days 1808	Bank Stock.	5 p Cent. Consols.	3 p Cent. Reduc.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p.Cent.	N. 5 p.Ct	Long Anns.	4 p. Ct. Scrip.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p.C	Irish Ann.	S. Sea Stock.	S Sea Anns.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets	Cons. for Acct.
Apr.																			
26	———	67⅜ ⅛	66¼	82	98¼	———	18¼	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	184¼	16s.pm	14s.pm	22 4	67⅛
27	245	67⅜ ⅛	66¼	82¼	98¼	———	18¼	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	185¼	16s.pm	13s.pm	22 4	67⅜
28	245	67⅜ ⅛	67	82¼	98⅜	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	185¼	16s.pm	13s pm	22 4	67⅜ 68
29	———	67¼ ⅜	67⅛	82⅜	98¼	———	18 5-16ths	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	15s.pm	12s.pm	22 4	68 ⅛
May																			
1	holiday																		
2	245½	67½ ¾	67	82¼	98⅜	———	18 5-16ths	———	———	7¼	———	———	———	———	185¾	15s.pm	12s pm	———	67¾ ⅞
3	———	67½ ⅝	66⅞	82¼	98⅝	———	18 5-16ths	———	———	7¼	———	———	———	———	———	15s.pm	12s.pm	———	67⅝
4	245½	67⅝ ¾	67	82¼	98⅝	———	18¼	———	65⅛	7¼	———	———	———	———	185¾	12s.pm	———	———	67¼ ⅞
5	246	67⅞ ¾	66⅞	82⅛	98¾	———	18¼	———	65⅛	7¼	———	———	———	———	———	14s.pm	11s.pm	———	67⅝ ¾
6	245½	67⅞ ⅝	66⅞	82⅛	98⅝	———	18¼	———	———	7¼	———	———	———	———	———	13s.pm	10s.pm	———	67⅛ ¾
8	245½	67½ ¾	67	82⅜	98¾	———	18¼	———	———	———	94⅜	———	———	———	———	14s pm	11s.pm	———	67½ 68
9	———	67½ ⅝	66⅞	82	98⅝	———	18⅛	———	———	7¼	94⅜	———	———	———	———	14s.pm	12s.pm	———	67½
10	245½	67⅝ ¾	67	82¼	98¾	———	18 1-16th	———	65⅛	7¼	94½	———	———	———	———	14s.pm	12s pm	———	67⅞
11	holiday																		
12	245½	67⅞ 68⅛	67¼	82⅜	99	———	18 3-16ths	———	65¾	7 3-16th	———	———	———	———	185¼	14s.pm	12s.pm	———	———
13	245½	68 ⅛	67⅜	82⅜	98⅞	———	18 3-16ths	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	186	———	12s.pm	———	68½
15	———	67⅞ 68	67¼	82⅜	99	———	18¼	———	65⅛	———	———	———	———	———	185¾	13s.pm	13s.pm	———	68 ⅛
16	245½	68 ¼	67⅜	82⅜	99⅛	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	185¾	16s pm	14s.pm	———	68⅛ ¼
17	holiday																		
18	246½	68⅜ ½	67¾	83	99½	———	18⅜	———	66½	7¼	———	———	———	———	187	17s pm	14s.pm	———	68⅜ ½
19	246½	68⅜ ½	67¾	83	99½	———	18⅜	———	66¼	———	———	———	———	———	———	17s pm	14s pm	———	68⅜ ½
20	———	68⅜ ½	67¾	83⅛	99½	———	18⅜	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	186½	17s pm	14s.pm	———	68⅜ ½
22	holiday																		
23	Do.																		
24	246½	68⅜ ½	67¾	83⅛	99⅝	———	———	1¼ pm.	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	17s.pm	15s.pm	———	68⅛
25	———	68⅛ ½	67¾	83⅛	99½	———	———	1 pm.	———	———	———	———	———	67¼	187	17s.pm	15s.pm	———	68⅞ 69⅛

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE and Co. STOCK-BROKERS and GENERAL AGENTS, No. 13, Cornhill.